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28,683 * * PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1975 Established 1887

...DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...y. Temp. 8-0 (46-32). Tomorrow variable, ... 7-1 (45-34). LONDON: Showers. Temp. ...5-39). Tomorrow variable. ROME: Cloudy. ... 22-14 (72-57). NEW YORK: Cloudy. ... 10-1 (50-34).
...DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	15 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	15 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	LE 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D

2 Pubs Bombed

...0 Die in Weekend ...f Ulster Violence

...ELFAST, April 6 (AP).—A man was shot to death tonight and ... men were wounded during one of the bloodiest weekends the ...ince has seen in nearly six years of sectarian fighting.
...The weekend toll in bombings and shootings was 10 dead and ...t 80 injured.
...The fatal shooting tonight was on the edge of the Roman ...olic Ardoyne area, the police said. A man was found dead ... eight shots were fired. Earlier, four armed men burst into a Catholic social club in the Andersonstown district of the city, lined up three men against a wall, shot them in the legs and fled, the police said.

In another incident, a 31-year-old Protestant man was found lying in a Belfast gutter in the Shankill Road area with gunshot wounds in both legs, police said.

The weekend death toll brought to at least 1,194 the number killed since sectarian strife broke out in 1969.

Bomb and bullet attacks yesterday also left 75 injured and threatened what has become an increasingly bloody cease-fire, declared Feb. 10 by the Irish Republican Army.

The killing began in mid-afternoon yesterday when bombs exploded in crowded Belfast pubs without warning. The first one was thrown into McLaughlin's Bar in the Antrim Road area, a Roman Catholic zone. It killed two young Roman Catholic men and injured 15 persons in a crowd that had gathered to watch the Grand National horse race on television.

The police said the second bomb was a reprisal for the first. It exploded in the Protestant Mountainview Bar in Shankill Road, killing four men, all Protestants, and injuring 60, including 15 women. One of the injured, a 52-year-old Protestant man, died today, bringing the toll to seven.

Witnesses said some victims had limbs blown off and one was decapitated. The British Army was called in to help take the wounded to hospitals.

Around midnight, terrorists shot and killed two Roman Catholic men in separate Belfast shootings, police reported. An 18-year-old was wounded in one shooting, the police said.

In another attack last night, the police said, a teen-aged gunman tried to shoot Sammy Smyth, the former press officer of the Ulster Defense Association, a Protestant paramilitary group.

Mr. Smyth's 9-year-old daughter answered the door but, when the gunman started to pull out his gun, it caught on his coat pocket and gave Mr. Smith time to shut the door and rush to the back of the house, he told the police. The gunman fired through the door but no one was hurt, they said.

No group claimed responsibility for any of the violence but Britain's minister for the province, Merlyn Rees, acknowledged in a radio interview that the eight-week IRA cease-fire looked fragile. He was to meet security chiefs for a review of the situation tomorrow.

The IRA declared its cease-fire

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

...yprus Talks ...rranged by ...N in Vienna

...ldheim to Sit In, ...pes for April Start

From Wire Dispatches

...ENNA, April 6.—As a result ...N efforts, talks aimed at ...ng the Cyprus problem will ...held here from April 28 ...gh May 5, an Austrian For... Ministry spokesman an...ced yesterday.

...e negotiations will be held ...r the auspices of UN Secre...General Kurt Waldheim, ...helped arrange them.

...Waldheim today confirm...hat there will be talks here ...said that he would attend. ...he said that, while he hopes ...a start by the end of April, ...late has been fixed. He ar...l today from Algiers on the ... to Prague, where on Wed...ay he will receive an hon...y doctorate of laws from ...rles University.

...Waldheim said that the ... would be of an extremely ...us and complex nature and ... he did not think a solution ...ld be reached in the first ...e.

...e said that he had certain ...s to put forth but he was ...illing to reveal them today. ...said that in addition to ...k Cypriots and Turkish ...ots, representatives of the ...ish and Greek governments ...d be welcome at the talks.

...Waldheim described as ...ading reports that political ...derations made the UN slow ...tting humanitarian actions ...r way in Vietnam. He said ...the UN made a strong ap... on March 31—which was ...detailed, very urgent and ...e right time—but it receiv...ttle publicity.

...e appeal was not repeated, ...id, because one of the war... parties declared that it ... not agree to an evacuation ...fugees but would take care ...e civilian population itself. ...Waldheim said that it was ...r principle to conduct hu...tarian operations without ...al considerations.

...ks between the Greek and ...sh communities of Cyprus ... off after the Turkish com...y on Feb. 13 proclaimed a ...ate but federated Turkish ... in the northern Cyprus ...on, occupied by Turkish ...s.

...UN Security Council au...

...inued on Page 2, Col. 1



United Press International.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS—Gen. Frederick Weyand reports in Palm Springs, Calif., to President Ford and Secretary Kissinger. The general is just back from South Vietnam.

Kissinger Foresees Decision Thursday

U.S. Reviewing Policies on Saigon

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., April 6 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday that the United States would review its policies toward the Saigon government this week following an assessment of the situation by Gen. Frederick Weyand, the Army chief of staff.

After a 90-minute meeting yesterday morning in which Gen. Weyand reported to President Ford and the secretary on his fact-finding visit, Mr. Kissinger said that various options would be discussed by the National Security Council in Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday. The secretary said that Mr. Ford would disclose his decision in his speech to Congress on the "State of the World" on Thursday.

In a news conference yesterday, Mr. Kissinger left the impression that the government did not know what to do about the serious military situation in South Vietnam. The tone of his remarks was pessimistic.

The secretary said the crucial issue was whether the Saigon government would be able to defend its remaining territory.

Stabilization Possible

"There is a possibility for the South Vietnamese military forces to stabilize the situation," he said. "The next question is for what length of time and against what level of attack.

"Then there is also the moral question for the United States whether, when an ally with which it has been associated for 10 years wishes to defend itself, it is the United States that should make the decision for it, by withholding supplies, that it should no longer defend itself."

He said that the President believed the United States had no legal commitment to support Saigon but that "he is talking of a moral commitment."

Mr. Kissinger said he believed Saigon had "had every reason to believe" that the United States would continue its aid after American military forces were withdrawn in 1973 under the Paris cease-fire accord.

"We did not give them any specific figure or any definite promises except to indicate that after having signed the agreement we would have an interest in their success," he said.

Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, announced here yesterday that one of the four U.S. Navy ships off South Vietnam entered territorial waters near Phan Rang on Thursday and rescued 1,400 refugees.

He identified the vessel as the Durham, a transport. He said he did not know where the refugees were taken.

Mr. Ford informed congressional leaders that this action had been taken, Mr. Nessen said. In doing so, the President took note of the War Powers Act, which requires him to advise Congress within 48 hours whenever U.S. armed forces enter the territories of certain nations.

Vietnamese Bitter, Desperate As U.S. Evacuation Continues

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 6 (NYT).—"It is nice to see you Americans taking home souvenirs of our country as you leave—china elephants and orphans," a South Vietnamese Army lieutenant remarked bitterly. "Too bad some of them broke today, but we have plenty more."

The officer was alluding to the crash Friday of a U.S. C-5A transport plane carrying 343 orphans.

"You got what you needed from our country and now it is time for you to leave, letting us pay the final bill," he added. "Well, it's a good system, I must say."

The lieutenant was one of countless Vietnamese who feel a growing sense of desperation for their families and themselves in the belief that an erstwhile ally is rapidly reducing its links with their collapsing country. Like many others, he has been trying without success to get his family and himself out.

For a handful, such as the director-general of Air Vietnam, Nguyen Tan Trung, there is always an exit. Mr. Trung, related by marriage to both President Nguyen Van Thieu and former Premier Tran Thien Khiem, was scheduled to leave. For others—unless they happen to be eligible orphans—it is different. The exits are barred and no helping hand is being extended from abroad.

Although the U.S. Embassy indicated that there would be no

• More orphans leave Saigon; C-5A crash toll rises. P. 2.

help in getting out Vietnamese in general, Americans who have been waiting to adopt a select group of orphans will be accommodated.

1,500 Eligible

There are 25,000 orphans in institutions in South Vietnam—to say nothing of the thousands cared for by Vietnamese families—but only 1,500 are eligible to emigrate to the United States. To qualify, a child must be under age 9 and in the care of one of seven American-licensed institutions.

All or almost all of the 1,500 have been spoken for by U.S. families. The orphans will be issued immediate residence visas and will eventually hold citizenship.

Vietnamese, other than those with husbands or close relatives in the United States, do not have such privileges. Among the trapped are the Vietnamese employees of American companies and their families, even though

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nha Trang and Cam Ranh

Saigon Appears to Hold 2 Central Coast Cities

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, April 6 (NYT).—Two important port cities on the central coast of South Vietnam, Nha Trang and Cam Ranh, apparently were under government control today despite renewed claims by the Communists that their forces had occupied them.

Reports from refugees, airplane pilots and intelligence sources indicated that the government was making some efforts to strengthen its tenuous hold on the two port cities.

Nha Trang and Cam Ranh, along with another port city further south, Phan Rang, were officially listed as lost by the Saigon regime early last week after government officials and troops fled in panic.

A Western official said that there was a possibility that the small government forces left in the two cities, along with some reinforcements being sent there, "this time might make a stand." However, the official said, with a North Vietnamese division sighted only a few miles from Nha Trang, any improvement in the situation would be temporary.

"Essentially, they are just indefensible enclaves," he said.

Pattern Cited

Resistance by Saigon's forces, particularly in areas thought to have been lost, would break a pattern of the last three weeks—in which the South Vietnamese have fled without being attacked—and might conceivably stiffen morale in the army and nation.

[In Cambodia, rebel attacks cut off two square miles of Phnom Penh's defense perimeter today. Government troops abandoned a segment of a highway to the southwest, the Associated Press reported.

[The city's airport was hit by about 50 rounds of rocket and artillery fire today. Seven civilians, including children, were reported killed, but the U.S. supply airlift and embassy-evacuation program continued.

[Insurgent forces were reported moving artillery pieces closer to the city, and the loss of the four-mile stretch of Highway 4, to the southwest, threatened a big ammunition dump about 15 miles from the center of Phnom Penh, the AP reported.]

Upsurge in Fighting

Elsewhere in South Vietnam today, the Saigon command reported an upsurge in fighting in the Mekong Delta for the second straight day. A Saigon spokesman said Communist forces had initiated 120 incidents in the last 24 hours in the delta, which is inhabited by one-third of South Vietnam's 20 million persons and produces much of its rice.

Ninety-five Communists were reported killed in the clashes in the delta. Fourteen government troops were reported killed and 50 wounded.

Meanwhile, four U.S. Navy aircraft carriers are standing by in the western Pacific to evacuate U.S. citizens and some South Vietnamese. But President Ford has not issued orders for the carriers to proceed to Vietnamese waters, according to administration officials in Washington.

Coral Sea, Midway

The carriers selected for the evacuation operation are the Coral Sea, now in port in the Philippines; the Midway, at sea near Japan, and the Enterprise, at sea about halfway between the Philippines and Indochina.

Another carrier, the Hancock, is nearing Subic Bay in the Philippines on the way to Indochina. The Pentagon had made public the Hancock's orders several weeks ago in connection with the deteriorating situation in Cambodia. Already in the Gulf of Siam is the helicopter carrier Okinawa.

The officials said that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 U.S. citizens in South Vietnam.

There were no major North Vietnamese attacks in the region around Saigon and it appeared that the Communist forces were not yet fully prepared for an offensive against the capital.

But the Saigon command did report scattered clashes in four provinces near Saigon—Binh Tuy, Bien Hoa, Binh Duong and Gia Dinh—as each side continued to probe the other's lines.

Communist gunners early this morning also fired four rounds of rocket or mortar fire in the vicinity of the Bien Hoa Air Base. There were no reported casualties.

The dispute over who holds Nha Trang and Cam Ranh began on Thursday, when the government announced that it had lost radio contact with the two port cities—a euphemism for their loss—and the Viet Cong's Liberation Radio claimed its forces had entered Nha Trang. On Friday, the Communists made a similar

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press.

Chiang Kai-shek

Led China in World War II

Chiang Kai-shek Dies at 87 After 25-Year Taiwan Exile

From Wire Dispatches

TAIPEI, April 6.—Chiang Kai-shek, 87, the President of Nationalist China and the last survivor of the major Allied leaders of World War II, died of a heart attack here last night.

An announcement by the government said Generalissimo Chiang suffered a heart attack last night and was taken to the Taipei Central Hospital, where he died.

His wife and his eldest son, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, were at his bedside.

A state funeral will be held. Plans were to be announced tomorrow. Gen. Chiang was succeeded as President by Vice-President C.K. Yen, 70, who was sworn in this morning.

The major power in the government is expected to remain in the hands of Premier Chiang, 65, who assumed control when his father fell ill nearly three years ago.

Stern, Unyielding

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—Twenty-two years after rising to the leadership of China in a bloody coup against the Communists in 1927, Chiang Kai-shek lost the mantle he had so dearly gained and so precariously maintained to a triumphant Communist revolution. Thrust aside at the age of 62 by the convulsion that shook half a billion people and an ancient culture, he spun out his long life on the small island of Taiwan in the East China Sea 110 miles from the mainland.

There he presided sternly over a martial group of 2 million Nationalist refugees and about 11 million Taiwanese. At first he talked aggressively of returning to the mainland by force; but as that possibility faded, he waited hopefully for the Communist regime to collapse of its own inner tensions and for the Chinese to welcome back a faithful statesman.

That did not take place, either. On the contrary, the People's Republic of China grew in internal strength and international might, displacing Gen. Chiang's regime in the United Nations in 1971 and winning diplomatic recognition by 1972 from all the major powers except the United States. And even this country, as a result of President Richard Nixon's visit to Peking in 1972, all but dropped Gen. Chiang diplomatically. His bitterness in his last years was enormous.

During his years as China's leader, Gen. Chiang ruled an uneasy and restive country, beset by intractable domestic strife as well as by armed conflict with Japanese invaders. Although China had a national government for these two decades, there was so much political, social and economic turmoil, so much Japanese aggression to cope with—it started in 1931 in Manchuria and intensified in 1937—that national unity was more fiction than reality.

Nonetheless, Gen. Chiang was the visible symbol of China; a leader on a level with Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin; his nation's supreme commander in World War II and the principal architect of a domestic policy that aimed, however unsuccessfully, at internal stability.

To the world, Gen. Chiang's lean, trim, erect figure bespoke resoluteness and determination. His asceticism and personal austerity seemed to befit a man of dedication to the ideal of a China resurgent against insuperable odds.

Having emerged to power in a country the victim of a quarter-century and more of political decay, Gen. Chiang faced herculean tasks once his national government at Nanking was recognized

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)



Associated Press.

CHING FOR SURVIVORS—Italian policemen use and sounding rods to seek victims of an avalanche.

39 Killed, Missing in Slides; Main Alpine Routes Blocked

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, April 6.—At least 23 persons were reported dead or missing in Switzerland, three were reported killed in northern Italy and 14 were feared killed in Austria by snow or land slides during the weekend, while snow and avalanches cut main routes over the Alps.

In the Blenio Valley, south of the St. Gotthard area, an avalanche crushed a chalet today, killing a couple, two nephews and a family friend and seriously injuring the couple's two children. Near Andermatt, where several hotels had been evacuated, an unidentified girl was killed by an avalanche. Yesterday, a farmer was killed at Vals, in eastern Switzerland, when a slide swept away a house and several stables.

Thirteen Swiss youngsters on a skiing excursion with a guide were swept away by a slide on the Aschariner Furkli peak today. One of them was killed and three were still missing but nine freed themselves. Ten persons were reported missing after a slide crashed down on several houses on Lucomagna mountain today. A Swiss skier was killed in a slide in the southern Maggia Valley, near Andermatt.

Three persons, at least two of them German tourists, died today when an avalanche buried their car in Italy's Alto Adige region. Other cars were believed to have been buried in the same slide.

A mud slide engulfed a building at Tamsweg, in Salzburg province, in Austria today, killing nine and possibly all 13 occupants of the farmhouse. A 78-year-old man was killed yesterday by another mud slide, near Arriach, in Carinthia province.

The Swiss avalanche service published a major alert as new snow piled up to two meters in the higher mountains, and authorities in the canton of Grisons in the east appealed to farmers to evacuate buildings and villages in exposed areas.

Heavy snowfalls and waves of slides turned the entire southern Alpine range about 100 miles long into one danger zone in the cantons of Valais, Ticino and Grisons, north of the Italian border. Dozens of local roads and power lines were cut, entire valleys isolated, traffic blocked and, to the south, long lines of motorists returning from Italy formed on access routes.

Avalanches closed the main south-north road and rail arteries in the St. Gotthard Pass, where continued danger kept working crews away and forced rerouting of international trains.

The Great St. Bernard road tunnel in the Valais and the Simplon Pass railroad remained open both ways, but traffic was congested and slow. The Simplon Pass road and the San Bernardino route further east were closed.

The Italian Automobile Club reported that all passes through the Dolomite mountains had been closed either because of avalanches or avalanche danger.

It said the Brenner Pass road into Austria remained closed and was unlikely to be opened for days.

Soyuz Mission Aborted; 2 Cosmonauts Safe

MOSCOW, April 6 (Reuters).—A manned Soyuz spacecraft launched yesterday was brought safely back to earth after the flight was discontinued, Tass said today. The two men aboard—Col. Vasily Lazarev and Oleg Makarov—were well, Tass reported.

The press agency said a rocket carrying the manned Soyuz craft was launched for continuing experiments with the Salyut-4 space station.

In its third stage, the rocket went off its pre-set course and an automatic device discontinued the flight. Tass said the craft soft-landed southwest of the western Siberian town of Gorno-Altaisk.

Search and rescue teams brought the cosmonauts back to the cosmodrome.

Yesterday's abortive flight, first mentioned in today's Tass report, was the latest in a series of misfortunes in the Soviet space program.

Last year, the Soyuz-15 spacecraft returned to earth after only two days in space and it was believed that difficulties encountered by its two cosmonauts necessitated an early return.

The Soyuz-15 was to have linked up with the orbiting Salyut-3 space station.

The major disaster of the Soyuz program occurred in June, 1971, when three cosmonauts were killed aboard Soyuz-11.

Russian experts said the accident, on re-entry into the earth's atmosphere, was caused by the unscheduled opening of an exhaust valve and resultant decompression.

The Salyut space stations have also run into trouble during the Russian space program. Salyut-2, launched in 1973, was reported to have completed its work after only three weeks in space and foreign reports suggested that there had been a serious accident.

Russian space scientists have been going ahead with a program of flights in preparation for a planned U.S.-Soviet joint venture this year.

In January of this year, two cosmonauts flew to Salyut-4 aboard Soyuz-17 for the Soviet Union's longest manned space flight. Western experts believed that another crew would be sent up for a longer period during March or April.

After the premature end to the Soyuz-15 flight last year U.S. space officials said they did not expect this to affect the U.S.-Soviet space linkup scheduled for this July.

The western Siberian area where the Soyuz came down yesterday is not a normal Soviet recovery area.

Refused Evacuation to Island

Mutinous Saigon Troops Force Diversion of 2 U.S. Vessels

VUNG TAU, South Vietnam, April 6 (AP).—Mutinous South Vietnamese troops seized control of two U.S. ships bound for a refugee camp on an isolated island and forced the vessels back to this port near Saigon, authorities said today.

Col. Vu Duy Tao, the mayor of Vung Tau and commander of the military district 40 miles east of Saigon, said the soldiers did not want to land at Phu Quoc Island in the Gulf of Siam because they would be cut off from their families.

"Everybody was expecting to go home to tell their families how they are and they were sent instead to Phu Quoc," he said.

Col. Tao said high-ranking officers aboard the crowded ships had reminded the two captains that their men were armed and did not want to land at Phu Quoc, 180 miles southwest of Saigon and closer to Cambodia than to the Vietnamese mainland.

Crews Not Attacked

He said the two American ships were the Greenville Victory, a Navy ship with a civilian crew, and the Pioneer Contender, a chartered merchant marine vessel. He added that the captains and crews of the ships were not attacked.

The Greenville Victory later continued on to Newport near Saigon. Col. Tao said he expected the Pioneer Contender and other ships he did not name to drop anchor off Vung Tau with at least 10,000 soldiers and refugees demanding to disembark after days on board without sufficient food or water. He said, however, that he did not have enough food, water or shelter for any new arrivals.

The colonel said 50,000 refugees already had set up camps around Vung Tau, a resort city. About 350,000 others had come through the town since March 20 and had fanned out to the homes of families and friends in the south, he said.

20,000 Waiting

Seven ships carrying more than 20,000 persons are still waiting to unload at Phu Quoc, officials said. Lt. Col. Dinh Xuan Thao, the island's district chief, said he has already settled 10,970 refugees, including about 2,000 soldiers, in a camp which once held the largest concentration of North Vietnamese prisoners of war. He said he was not worried about a threat from armed soldiers on the ships not yet unloaded. "They have the weapons but I have the food," he said.

The grim conditions under which fleeing troops and civilians have existed at sea were illustrated in Vung Tau with the arrival of a barge littered with filth and the decomposing bodies of at least 45 refugees who had died on it since the craft left Danang in the north nine days ago.

Sources here said the 250-foot barge had carried 8,000 refugees jammed shoulder to shoulder from Danang and had unloaded the living three days ago at Cam Ranh Bay, 180 miles farther north on the eastern coast.

UN Arranges Cyprus Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

thorized Mr. Waldheim to try to end the impasse. He called it a crucial test for the world body.

Other Sites Suggested

Geneva and New York had been suggested as a site for the talks but Mr. Waldheim, an Austrian, favored Vienna, the seat of the UN's International Atomic Energy Agency and the UN Industrial Development Organization.

War broke out on Cyprus last July after the Greek-led Cyprus National Guard overthrew Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus.

He has returned, but Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, has said that he will not accept any Cyprus solution that recognizes Archbishop Makarios's administration as the government of Cyprus.

Mr. Denktash was elected president of the autonomous Turkish state.

The Greek Cypriots and Archbishop Makarios contend that there is no provision in the constitution of the Cyprus Republic for a federation. They demand the withdrawal of the 40,000 Turkish troops in Northern Cyprus.

6 Rome Priests Forgo Masses as a Protest

ROME, April 6 (Reuters).—Six Italian priests today decided not to celebrate mass for three weeks to protest a continuing Vatican campaign against Catholic dissidents.

The priests, of the community of Saint Paul's Outside the Walls, protested the confirmation of a decision to suspend the priestly functions of their former abbot, the Right Rev. Giovanni Franzoni, because he campaigned to retain divorce laws in Italy last year. He openly challenged the church hierarchy by celebrating mass on Easter.

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United Press International.

WELCOME—In San Francisco, President Ford cradles one of the South Vietnamese orphans at the airport.

Fords Meet Jumbo Jet Carrying 325 Vietnamese Orphans to U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6 (AP).—President Ford boarded a chartered plane that brought 325 South Vietnamese orphans to the United States last night and carried a blanket-bundled infant girl from the jumbo jet.

As newsmen and Red Cross attendants watched, the President walked down a boarding ramp and to a waiting bus with the pajama-clad orphan, wrapped up to protect her from a heavy rain.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford came here from their vacation home in Palm Springs, Calif., to greet the aircraft when it landed at San Francisco International Airport after a flight from Saigon.

Officials said the plane carried 40 children who were survivors of Friday's crash near Saigon of a C-5A carrying more than 240 Vietnamese orphans. Near the Boeing 747 jet were 20 buses, each with a team consisting of a doctor, a nurse, a government official to register the orphans for entry into this country and 20 Red Cross volunteers to carry the children to the buses.

More Orphans Leave Saigon; Crash Toll Put at Nearly 200

SAIGON, April 6 (AP).—More than 250 Vietnamese orphans left for new homes today while U.S. officials said that as many as 326 persons may have been aboard the C-5A transport plane that crashed Friday at the start of the American evacuation.

They also said the flight recorder had been recovered from the wreckage and might throw new light on the crash. The pilot of the plane said earlier a decompression explosion affected the controls of the big aircraft.

Close to 200 persons, including well over 100 children, are believed to have died in the crash, although an exact casualty figure was still not available.

Yesterday, two chartered jumbo jets and two C-141 military cargo planes flew nearly 900 orphans from Vietnam to new lives with American families.

A total of 263 orphans were flown to Australia and Canada.

Leaving Saigon today were 178 orphans aboard two U.S. Air Force C-141 transports. They were to go to the United States after a stop in the Philippines. About 100 orphans left aboard a commercial jetliner for Britain. Eighteen of these children are mentally or physically handicapped and will be cared for in a home near London.

Their departure raised to about 1,500 the number of orphans flown out of South Vietnam since the airlifts by different nations began five days ago. Most have gone to foster families in the United States, Canada and Australia.

Meanwhile, efforts continued to pin down precisely the number of persons aboard and the number of casualties in the crash Friday.

U.S. Embassy officials said that, after reviewing the passenger list and investigating the wreckage, they had determined that as many as 326 persons were aboard. They listed 100 orphans and about 20 others as survivors, with the rest either dead or missing.

The officials said the number of escorts and a few of their own dependent children aboard now was listed at 54. Eight of this group are known to have died and have been identified tentatively. Eight are known to have survived, four of them with minor injuries. There are 38 persons in the escort group still unaccounted for, the officials said.

They also said the later information showed there were 29 crew members aboard, an increase from earlier reports, and that 19 survived and 10 were listed as dead or missing. It was emphasized that the figures might change further.

Officials at the Friends for All Children agency, who put the orphans on the plane, were working with U.S. authorities in trying to compile lists of those killed and their adoptive parents.

Stopover for Children

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, the Philippines, April 6 (NYT).—Looking rested after a harried journey from Saigon, 139 orphans left here today bound for new homes in the United States.

An Air Force spokesman said welfare organizations had arranged for their legal adoption by American families. He would not comment on the parentage of the children although it was apparent from their features that many had been fathered by Americans who had served in Vietnam.

Five flights were expected later today although officials here did not know how many orphans and evacuated Americans would be arriving. "We are carrying on day to day with no fixed schedule of evacuees," an official said.

Four Seized in Hearst Raid

MENLO PARK, Calif., April 6 (AP).—An armed raiding party in search of Patricia Hearst arrested four persons and seized bomb ingredients and radical literature but did not find the fugitive newspaper heiress, authorities said yesterday.

San Mateo County Sheriff John McDonald said of the raid at an apartment here Friday night that "we feel we had a pretty good lead and we have every reason to believe she is still" in the San Francisco Bay area. "She doesn't move around that much and when she gets into an area, she usually stays," Sheriff McDonald said.

He refused to say what kind of lead prompted the raid. But Charles Bates, the FBI agent in charge of the Hearst case, said it may have involved "one of those hundreds of sightings we've had."

A fire, which police called apparent arson, broke out in the apartment yesterday morning. Police had locked the apartment doors before leaving and they showed no signs of having been pried open.

Crowd Jostles Kennedy

QUINCY, Mass., April 6 (AP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., was jostled, menaced and jeered today by a crowd of about 300 persons demonstrating against busing for school integration. He was unhurt. Prevented from reaching his car, he took a train for Boston. Some persons in the crowd threw stones at the train.

Ceausescu, Miki Agree to Bolster Links and Travel

TOKYO, April 6 (AP).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Japanese Premier Takeo Miki agreed yesterday to promote scientific and cultural exchanges and facilitate travel between their countries, informed sources said.

The foreign ministers, Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan and George Macovescu of Romania, are scheduled to sign the agreement Tuesday, the sources said.

But the sources said the two countries failed to agree on Japanese loans to Romania during the first round of talks here.

The sources said Mr. Ceausescu asked for a Japanese government loan to help develop his country's industries during a five-year economic plan that will begin next year.

Mr. Miki said he would continue to discuss the issue in the second round of talks, scheduled for Tuesday, but that he personally prefers economic exchanges between Tokyo and Bucharest on a private basis, the sources said.

Mr. Ceausescu arrived here on Friday for a six-day state visit.

Armed Man Held During Ford Visit

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6 (AP).—A 28-year-old San Francisco man was arrested during President Ford's visit here last night after deputies found him carrying a loaded .38-caliber revolver.

Authorities said the man, Franklin Lim, was released early today on $250 bail after being charged with two misdemeanor counts of carrying a loaded firearm in a public place and carrying an unregistered firearm.

Police said Mr. Lim was taken into custody when he and two other men tried to pass a security gate. The President was about 100 yards away at the time, police said, inside the jet that brought 325 South Vietnamese orphans here.

France Urges Peace Effort For Vietnam

But Gives No Details On Proposed 'Process'

PARIS, April 6 (NYT).—The French government called yesterday for the carrying out of a "process" that would lead to a political settlement in South Vietnam and said it intended to contribute actively.

There was no explanation of what the government had decided to do and no details. South Vietnamese exiles in Paris who might be called in to discuss new political moves said that they had not been contacted.

[Associated Press said that French and PRG officials indicated today that no steps have been taken to promote new talks between the Communists and the Saigon government.

[French sources said today the stress was on the "expressed intention" of the French government and that nothing else should be inferred from the statement.

[An official of the PRG delegation here said it had not been contacted by the French or anyone else about a possible resumption of talks with Saigon.]

The government's statement said that the suffering of the population in areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government made it especially urgent to start a process that would bring a political settlement "in conformity with the 1973 Paris agreements."

Conference Unlikely

It seemed unlikely that the French government was thinking of a reconvening of the group of 12 nations that signed and guaranteed the agreements.

The text permits North Vietnam, or at least six of the signers, to reconvene the group.

Diplomats said they saw little point in this cumbersome process at such a late stage. Some said it seemed more probable that France was urging the United States to undertake a new political move.

"It's still very vague and fluid," a South Vietnamese said. "I don't think the French have a particular proposal yet but are just trying to see what might be done."

France has announced plans for an aid program for "all the people of South Vietnam." It said aid would be sent to Saigon and to areas controlled by the PRG.

The French vice-consul in Danang, Xavier Dilleman, who has remained at his post, was appointed liaison officer with the PRG to handle aid. France granted the PRG "delegation" status more than a year ago but has not yet extended formal diplomatic recognition.

A private charitable organization, Fraternity-Vietnam SOS, said it had been able to borrow a DC-10 capable of carrying 10 tons of cargo and had received permission from the PRG to fly to Danang Wednesday.

Vietnamese Are Bitter

(Continued from Page 1)

the companies are ready to fly them out and provide for them.

"It is harder for a South Vietnamese to get out of this country, even in normal times, than for an East German to leave the Communist bloc," an expert on such matters commented. "With the right contacts it is possible to buy a passport for $1,000 or so, but even with that there is no guarantee of getting out of the airport."

A chartered Lufthansa DC-10 jet left Friday night jammed with Germans. Before the passengers boarded there were many tearful farewells between German men and Vietnamese women.

Americans Leaving

Americans were also leaving in large numbers. A chartered Pan American Boeing 707 jet left Friday night after curfew—apparently to make the flight as inconspicuous as possible—loaded with men, women and children. Among them were officers of the three American banks doing business in Saigon, First National City, Chase Manhattan and the Bank of America. Other American companies were also evacuating their American employees and their families.

The American companies had been asked to register with the embassy the names of all employees, American and non-American other than Vietnamese, for possible evacuation. It was made clear that the embassy would not concern itself with the Vietnamese employees of these companies.

Some Americans and Vietnamese were in agreement that the sentimental interest that led to the evacuation of orphans, at the expense of families and adults, was unwise and perhaps harmful.

"The Communists have an excellent record in looking after children," an American said. "Orphans here under the Communists would probably be better off than under the present Saigon government. The real tragedy is the leaving behind of the adults who may face reprisals or death for having worked for the Americans."

A Vietnamese added: "It is awful, but somehow that crash of the orphan plane is symbolic of America's experience in Vietnam. It is your last hurrah."



Associated P

HEAT OF BATTLE—Empty cartridges pile up alongside a Cambodian government chine gunner firing from the roof of a house in a northern suburb of Phnom P

Saigon Reported to Hold 2 Coastal Citie

(Continued from Page 1)

claim for Cam Ranh, situated on a barren, sandy peninsula that once housed a huge U.S. Navy and Air Force base.

In a broadcast at noon today, the Viet Cong radio described in detail the "enthusiastic atmosphere" in Nha Trang after the city was "liberated."

According to the broadcast, heard by many persons in Saigon, the Communists have helped the "people" put Nha Trang's water and electricity plants back into operation, restore its radio station and reopen shops and restaurants, all of which had been closed in the panicky exodus of troops and officials last week.

But a correspondent of The New York Times, flying in a small plane along the coast today, could hear a distinctly U.S. voice giving the standard call sign for the Nha Trang airfield control tower.

When the pilot asked what could be seen on the ground at the Nha Trang airfield, the voice replied that there was a C-47 two-engined plane there. Air America, which flies charter flights for the U.S. government, including the CIA, in Indochina, has several C-47s.

Refugees arriving today by ship at Vung Tau, a small resort town and port 40 miles east of Saigon, related that in both Cam Ranh and Phan Rang, ...gs were beginning to ret... to normal. Some of the refug...d that the government was appealing to civil servants and their families to return.

It seemed unlikely, however, that many officials or civilians would be persuaded to do so soon.

All the cities remaining in government hands on the central coast are essentially isolated by Communist troops, and confidence in the government was badly shaken by the rout of the last three weeks.

No one in Saigon appea have any clear estimate o strength of either the Vietnamese or government along the coast, except tha government troops must seriously outnumbered.

10 More Die In N. Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)

after secret talks with British government officials, who want to see the warring factions achieve a political settlement in Northern Ireland. The IRA laid down three demands: A British declaration of intent to withdraw from the province, release of IRA prisoners and a recall of troops to barracks.

Mr. Rees promised to end the detention of suspected IRA terrorists and curtail security operations provided there was a genuine end to violence.

"There certainly hasn't been a genuine and sustained cessation of violence," he said yesterday.

There was an indication of growing IRA discontent a week ago at a Belfast rally when IRA leader Seamus Twomey said: "If we don't get our demands, then it will be back to war."

Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic bishop of Londonderry, the Most Rev. Edward Daly, called today for an immediate end to detention. He accused Mr. Rees of going "back on his word" and appealed to him to end the internment policy before the May 1 elections for a Northern Ireland convention to discuss the province's future.

2 Yugoslavs Held For Lyons Attack

PARIS, April 6 (Reuters).—Police have arrested two Yugoslavs for the wounding of Yugoslavia's vice-consul in Lyons in a submachine-gun attack eight days ago, police said yesterday.

The two, Jovan Brkic, 66, and Iso Orlovic, 36, were detained here and transferred to Lyons for questioning by the magistrate investigating the shooting. Police said they have a warrant to arrest a third Yugoslav.

Vice-Consul Mladen Djugovic, 36, was hit by 10 bullets in the basement of his home and is in serious condition in a hospital after two operations. A movement calling itself Croatian Resistance has claimed responsibility for the attack.

4 Sailors Are Lost

TOKYO, April 6 (Reuters).—Four sailors drowned after they leaped into the sea as the 499-ton Japanese freighter Taiko Maru went aground off western Japan today. A fifth man was missing.

Cannibalism Is Troops' Rep To Empty-Handed Paymas

CHHBAR AMPEOU, Cambodia, April 6 (AP).—Cambodian soldiers who were involved in a one-year siege and who were not paid for four months killed and cannibalized a government paymaster when he showed up at their unit empty-handed, witnesses reported yesterday.

The mutilated body of the paymaster was seen by newsmen after the slaying at a Buddhist temple, four miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

Witnesses said the soldiers' commander demanded back pay for his men from the paymaster, an officer of the Army Finance Committee. When the finance officer had nothing to give the soldiers, the witnesses said, the soldiers shot him, cut up his body and ate his liver, heart, lungs and other organs.

Soldiers from the same unit said that, while they were under siege at Kompong Seila, 90 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, they had been forced by hunger to eat the bodies of Khmer Rouge insurgents killed in battle.

Captured, Slain

Acts of cannibalism have been reported before in the Cambodian conflict, usually committed against captured or slain rebel troops. The eating of an opponent's organs, especially the liver, is said, in Cambodia, to bring prowess.

The government abandoned Kompong Seila and evacuated the 1,000 troops there to b the defenses of Phnom Pe

The soldiers said they had ordered to go into combat mediately upon their arriv Phnom Penh but had re to do so until they received back pay.

The soldiers said they had to pay about $5, alm month's salary for a priva evacuate their families Kompong Seila by helicopt

"The equipment comes then your families," a s quoted a government offic saying.

The soldiers also claimed high-ranking officials ch them for rice that had parachuted to the encircled rison from U.S. planes. price of the rice was ded from their wages, the so said.

Meager food rations, m without pay and corr tion of superiors also have ped the morale of many units which are being ask do more fighting and are b greater casualties with dwin support and no rewards. soldiers interviewed during last week expressed fr over fighting, and perhaps when U.S. military aid ma cut off.

Legislators said yesterday were going to introduce le tion to improve pay and m care for soldiers.

U.S. Aides in Seoul Discou Likelihood of Attack by Nor

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, April 6 (NYT).—U.S. military officers and Western diplomats here see little danger of a new Korean war despite Communist advances in Southeast Asia and rising tension in the Middle East.

The question has been considered at senior military and diplomatic levels here because of past North Korean belligerence when the United States was preoccupied elsewhere. The United States is South Korea's major guarantor of security.

While U.S. forces were engaged in Vietnam, President Kim Il Sung of North Korea sent hundreds of guerrillas into South Korea, ordered commandos to try to assassinate President Chung Hee Park of South Korea, seized a U.S. intelligence ship, the Pueblo and shot down an American EC-121 intelligence aircraft.

Intelligence analysts during that period—1967 to 1969—concluded that President Kim was willing to take risks when he thought the United States could not or would not respond forcefully.

Now, the officials said, the fundamental North Korean threat to South Korea continues. But in terms of timing and tactics, they said they have seen no significant redeployment of North Korean forces, no major military buildup and no changes in military or political leadership that suggest a shift in policy.

Moreover, the officials said, the situation here is different from that in the late 1960s, despite the U.S. preoccupation with events in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, because U.S. military forces are not engaged in either area.

The officials also contended that the recent military-posture statement issued by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, designating South Korea as a "strongpoint" for U.S. forces, should deter the North Koreans.

Although the South Korean government frequently publicizes what it contends is the threat from North Korea, neither the Ministry of National Defense nor the Korean CIA will discuss the details of the alleged threat.

Some Koreans said privately, however, that the North Ko might be tempted to strike cause of the successes of munist forces in Vietnam Cambodia. A Korean said Kim might attack because United States was respondi Indochina "with words, not g

Military officers here said no change in the alert stat U.S. or South Korean forces been ordered, largely bec they are already on a high of alert. In addition, there been no increase in U.S. here despite speculation to effect.

U.S. troop strength, which cludes the 2d Infantry Divi has been about 38,000 men. recent months, 2,000 more were sent from the United St before funds for such move ran out.

But military officers said the strength would drop normal troop rotation to S by July.

Sithole Receives Hero's Welcome In Dar es Salaa

DAR ES SALAAM, April (AP).—The released Rhode African nationalist leader, N baningi Sithole, received a h welcome on arrival here to for a conference of the Organ tion of African Unity.

A crowd of Rhodesian nati alists at the airport returned clenched-fist salute, then li him shoulder high, chan "Carry on the struggle."

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, ac chairman of Rhodesia's Afri National Council (ANC); Joa Nkomo, leader of the Zimba African People's Union (ZAP and Tanzanian President Ju Nyerere smiled as they were behind by the enthusiastic cr carrying Mr. Sithole with th

Mr. Sithole, detained by Rh desian authorities on March was released from detention y terday to attend the OAU me ing here following an announ ment by Rhodesian Prime M ister Ian Smith.

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omy Is Main Worry

o Town With 7 War Dead ot Moved by Saigon Plight

By Douglas E. Kneeland

LSVILLE, Ohio (NYT).— e's citizens have more an most to speak their bout what is happening am.

outheastern Ohio hamlet persons, tucked in the y foothills, lost seven of in the war.

are not many, perhaps, asured against the more 000 Americans who died U.S. military involvement But if New York State e a proportionate sacri- 000 of its men would d in Vietnam before the se-fire, instead of the o did.

lle has paid its dues.

And if Ford administration officials were right in saying that Americans would not quietly accept the collapse of the country they had given so much to defend, Beallsville should be filled with anger.

Troubled, Saddened

But with such a South Vietnamese collapse growing more likely, Beallsville is not angered. Confused, yes. Troubled, saddened, and inwardly eaten by a vague sense of unfairness, too. But Beallsville says little about the war unless pressed to reveal its feelings.

"Once in a while, you hear somebody say they can't see much use in the sacrifices they had over there, then letting it go like they're doing," postmaster Harry Decker said through the grill of his stamp window. "Still, it seems like a waste, five of them laying up there in the cemetery, for what's going on now over there."

Two of Beallsville's lost sons are not buried in the hillside cemetery on the edge of town. But Jack Pittman is among the five.

In a one-story ranch house on a steep ridge, Jack Pittman's parents, Earl and Maegene, graying and unreconciled by the empty years, sat uneasily in their living room and spoke of their son.

Nine Years Ago

Jack Pittman, a private first class in the 1st Infantry Division, was killed almost nine years ago, on July 25, 1966. But his presence was still strong in that room—his high school graduation picture showing him with a crew-cut, his glass-encased athletic trophies dominating a wall.

"It's a bad situation over there but you don't hear too much talk about it," Mr. Pittman said, blinking back tears as he nodded at the picture. "This little boy lost his life for nothing, though."

"He was our only child," his wife said, her eyes moist, too.

"Our boys went over there and lost their lives, and then there was all that money, all for nothing," Mr. Pittman went on. "The United States ought to have whipped them in three weeks' time and done it right. But now it doesn't look as if they're going to fight."

"What's the use of sending our troops in if they won't fight to protect their own country?" Mrs. Pittman asked.

New Problems

Since their son's death, they have been overtaken by the problems of a new decade.

Mr. Pittman had been working at one of two big aluminum plants just south of Clarington, 13 miles east on the Ohio River. A sanitation worker at the plant, he was laid off in late January, one of about half of the 2,000-man work force to be let go in the last year.

In Beallsville, where many of the older workers have been employed for years at the plants, unemployment has become endemic. Compounding the problem, newly opened coal mines in the area, booming in the last two years because of the energy shortage, had been closed by a three-week wildcat strike that ended Tuesday night, idling the town's young men, who have swarmed to the mines in recent months for the wages of about $50 a day.

In addition, the bottom has fallen out of the market for the feeder calves raised by scores of full-time and part-time beef growers in the area. Dairy farmers are having troubles, too.

Economy Is a Worry

With inflation still a problem here, as in the rest of the country, Beallsville is worrying a lot more about the state of the economy than about events in Vietnam. In the town, about half of the old storefronts are shuttered and empty.

"I haven't heard too much about Vietnam here," said Elmer Howell, 62, the mayor. "A lot of people think they're trying to drag us back into it but, the way she's going now, it isn't going to last long."

Then, tugging at his blue baseball cap, he turned to economic problems.

"We've got a lot of miners and a lot of people off work," he said. "I just got laid off this weekend. I've been at the aluminum plant there 13 years. We get sub pay as long as it holds out, but you take half the guys out of work, it won't take long to eat that stuff up."

"The main issue here," Harry Decker said at the post office, "is the difference between the price of beef cattle and what they're paying at the supermarket."

ca Blocks nmercial of Tapes

INGTON, April 6 (AP). istrict Judge John Sirica sed to allow the broad- sale of phonograph rec- the White House Water- es.

nied on Friday an appli- y television networks and l company to reproduce layed at the Watergate trial, which ended in

eting of the tapes would involve mass merchan- techniques designed to excitement and an air ude to stimulate sales," rica said.

further implied that the ies would be put to un- ethies of inappropriate and us uses just as any other gs would be," he said.

Appeals Noted

Sirica, who presided over , noted that appeals are from the four former administration officials e convicted.

ourt should not take any which carries the risk of possible prejudice to the f the defendants should ld be necessary," Judge aid.

government played 28 House tape recordings at l, which resulted in the ons of former Attorney John Mitchell, former top ides H. R. Haldeman and hrlichman, and former t Attorney General Rob- dian.

hree major commercial networks, the Radio n News Directors Asso- and Warner Communica- ic., had applied for per- to reproduce the tapes.

Without Prejudice'

Sirica denied their peti- ithout prejudice," mean- issue can be raised again. eys for Mr. Nixon had the applications.

Sirica was the second o reject the application. . 8, U.S. District Judge Gesell said the applicants presented a satisfactory minimize "commercializa- the tapes or any undigni- of the material."

Gesell had ruled pre- that "the tape exhibits ne into the public domain public should have the ity to hear them" pro- satisfactory means of ion could be found.

Judge Sirica said the "right to know" was sat- y making printed tran- f the tapes public at the the trial.

fish Attack, re 3 Surfers Miami Beach

I BEACH, April 6 (AP). ands of bluefish in a frenzy attacked swimmers th Miami Beach yester- fficials said three surfers ured.

ater was gray with them. ere thousands in huge n a feeding frenzy," said Jesse Alper.

surfers were treated for nflicted by the pointed rp teeth of the fish, e about two feet long h 8 to 12 pounds, re- d.

nately it was early in ning and not many re in the water," fire- k Persson said. "The uit everything that was ter."

a year ago, a large bluefish, also known logs of the ocean," off nearby Haulover d injured 11 bathers. r said that mullet were ust before the attacks. hat surfers' hands, in surfboards, probably e finger mullet. "The e in to feed on them beach patrol Lt. Mike

s Eases Curbs ish Mission

. April 6 (Reuters).— Idi Amin has lifted on the number of ers at the British High n in Kampala, Radio ld.

rictions were imposed er when Britain was reduce the size of the s commission from 50



Associated Press.

FATAL FALL—Dominic Giandomenico, 24, an aerial performer in Daytona Beach, Fla., falls to his death during a car-to-plane transfer in an air show.

Probers Discover No CIA Role In Assassination of Kennedy

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT).—The Rockefeller commission investigating the CIA has found "no credible evidence" that the agency had any involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy or that Lee Harvey Oswald was not, as the Warren Commission found, the lone assassin, according to the panel's executive director.

The assertion by David Belin was a departure from the commission's policy of not commenting on its investigation.

Mr. Belin said Friday that he *had chosen to speak out because* of a comment by President Ford in San Diego Thursday, and several press reports that might lead to speculation that there was substantive new evidence of CIA involvement or a conspiracy plot in the murder of Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

Mr. Belin said the commission, under its charge from President Ford, had an obligation to investigate every allegation of illegal domestic activity by the CIA and that an allegation that the agency was involved in Kennedy's death was clearly in that area. It was in this regard that the commission took evidence from a group headed by Dick Gregory, the comedian, regarding an assertion that Howard Hunt jr., a figure in the Watergate case, had been seized near the Kennedy assassination site within minutes of the shooting in Dallas.

Mr. Gregory submitted to the commission photos purporting to show that Hunt and Frank Sturgis, another figure in the Watergate case, were picked up by Dallas police and jailed.

Hunt denied the allegation in testimony before the commission.

Mr. Belin declined to catalog all the evidence regarding Mr. Gregory's allegations but said that the commission would continue to accept any evidence that might be brought forth. He said, however, that nothing so far had contradicted the Warren Commission conclusions.

At his press conference Thursday, Mr. Ford, who was a member of the Warren Commission as a congressman, said that he had seen no evidence that would contravene the Warren report although he went on to note that the Rockefeller commission was investigating it.

Mr. Belin, who served as counsel to the Warren commission, said that, after he completes his present assignment on the Rockefeller commission, he hopes to be able to discuss the Kennedy assassination allegations more fully.

Big Hughes Plane Saved by Protests

LOS ANGELES, April 6 (AP).—The dismantling of the largest aircraft ever built—Howard Hughes's Spruce Goose—has been postponed for a year, according to officials of Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp., owners of the wooden seaplane, and the Smithsonian Institution. They said Friday that the decision was made jointly following protests from around the country.

Summa donated 50 feet of the craft's wing to the Smithsonian in February and the firm planned to cut the rest of the plane into pieces for display at museums. The craft has a 320-foot wingspan and its 18 engines once developed more than 280,000 horsepower.

The airplane, built of birch plywood during World War II when metal was scarce, was designed to carry 520 fully equipped troops. A Smithsonian spokesman said no decision has been made as to what will happen to the plane when the year is up. He said that officials will consider offers of private groups to exhibit the craft intact.

Peru Crash Kills 8

LIMA, April 6 (UPI).—Eight passengers died yesterday in the collision of a bus and a trailer truck about 320 kilometers north of Lima.

Convict Is Found Guilty of Murder In Attica Revolt

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 6 (AP).—A former inmate at Attica State Prison was convicted of murder yesterday in the slaying of a guard during the 1971 rebellion there. A second defendant was found guilty of attempted assault.

A jury of eight men and four women that had deliberated since Thursday found John Hill, 23, guilty of murder in the death of the guard, William Quinn. Charles Pernasilice, 22, was found guilty of second-degree attempted assault.

Mr. Quinn was beaten on Sept. 9, 1971, the first day of the revolt and died two days later at a Rochester hospital. He was one of 43 men—32 inmates and 11 prison employees held hostage—to die in the four-day revolt.

Hill could get a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, while Pernasilice could get a maximum sentence of four years in prison. Sentencing was set for April 30.

Oil Burning Resumed by U.S. Utilities

Despite Lower Cost Of Coal as a Fuel

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP).—At least half the East Coast electricity plants that changed from oil to coal during the six-month Arab oil embargo of 1973-74 have switched back to the higher-priced oil, adding as much as $15 million to consumers' bills.

The Nixon and Ford administrations made strong pleas to electric companies to burn domestic coal instead of high-priced imported oil. They succeeded during and after the embargo in getting about 25 East Coast power plants burning more than 150,000 barrels of oil a day to change to coal.

But in the last six months, at least five East Coast electric companies that made the switch have gone back to oil at 13 plants. These plants burn a total of almost 100,000 barrels of oil a day.

The electric companies acted on orders from state governments or for their own convenience. Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb can order power plants to burn coal instead of oil, but so far he has not exercised the authority.

Clean-Air Standards

Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey revoked many of the temporary exemptions that allowed electric companies to burn coal instead of the low-sulfur oil normally required to meet clean-air standards.

Another reason for the move back to oil is that it is now available, albeit at $12 a barrel. *Electric companies that may* have wanted to stay with coal are no longer able to cite an oil shortage as a reason.

Coal is harder to transport, store and burn. Coal suppliers also insist on three to five-year contracts, which electric companies do not like because they do not know if they will be allowed to burn coal that long.

Most states do not complain too much about higher fuel costs because they tax the power companies on gross receipts and get more tax revenue on higher charges for electricity.

U.S. Underground Test

LAS VEGAS, April 6 (AP).—A nuclear test with a yield of less than 20 kilotons was conducted underground yesterday at a test site 65 miles northwest of here, officials said.

As Oil Talks Open Today

Europe Shows Few Signs of Energy Crisis

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 6 (NYT).—European efforts to cope with the impact of the energy crisis are being hampered by a growing sense that there is no longer a serious crisis.

The traffic jams in European capitals, the lights bathing government buildings at night and the presence of heat in offices and apartments help illustrate a diminishing interest in conservation. And officials have been left worrying about a spreading mood that the worst is over, even before oil consumers and producers sit down tomorrow in Paris for preliminary talks.

There have been some savings but not as a result of dramatic acts of government. Because of a mild winter, recession and higher prices, Western Europe did use 6 per cent less oil last year.

"The signs of emergency in the first months of last year have faded in Europe," said Henri Simonet, commissioner for energy in the nine-nation European Economic Community. "We're going to need a lot of political *will and vision to carry the people* along on measures to avoid waste and reduce our dependence on oil."

Conservation Plan Urged

As Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other officials involved see it, industrial countries remain at the mercy of the oil-exporting nations. "Only a determined program of conservation can demonstrate that we and our partners have the will to resist pressures," Mr. Kissinger has said.

For those involved in energy planning, the problem arose largely because of what did not happen after the four-fold increase in oil prices in 1973.

"If you expect trouble and don't get it, then people relax," as an official put it.

The monetary system did not break down. Countries did not go bankrupt. The oil-exporting nations did not raise their prices significantly again and, in fact, costs of some crude oil have come down slightly. Some experts stopped writing their hands and announced how it all seemed manageable.

Arabs Buying in Europe

Moreover, oil-producing nations, particularly the Arabs, spent more of their money on buying goods from Europe and elsewhere than had been expected. And Europe now has plentiful stocks of oil—60 to 90 days of supplies. Storage depots are full and once-busy tankers are idle.

There is also little tendency for the public to equate their own economic troubles, inflation and recession, with the jump in oil prices.

Many feel that their countries were in trouble long before the oil-price increase and that makes it difficult for politicians to blame the oil issue and run the economic and political risks of forcing curtailment of energy use.

Government persuasion campaigns, modest at best, had spotty success. The official reluctance to do more was and is fed by concern over the deepening recession.

Whatever savings have been made are likely to be largely wiped out if economies pick up as expected later this year, increasing the demand for oil.

"In short, the better off we get the more vulnerable to Arab oil pressures we become," a European economist said. "As the recession ends, the hands of the producers are strengthened. But if we cut back too much on oil, [economies] might not get better. It's all rather difficult."

Shift to Complacency

Officials recognize that the shift to relative complacency reflects the success of their dealing with the oil embargo that *followed the outbreak of the* Middle East war in October, 1973.

Most European countries came out with increasingly pro-Arab policy declarations and many experts point to the quick adoption of oil-sharing and bilateral supply arrangements, moves they feel impressed the oil producers with the Westerners' ability to adapt.

"An embargo is old hat," a senior French official said in Paris. "It's like fighting the last war. The likelihood of it happening again in Europe is slim."

All this, of course, does not suggest that Europe is not interested in reducing its dependence on foreign oil. For the long run, it is looking for ways to develop new sources of energy, with, for example, the French emphasizing nuclear power and the British counting heavily on their own oil fields in the North Sea.

But faith in such schemes varies. Such countries as Italy and others in economic difficulty are clearly worried about cost. In any event, such new programs will take years and, in the meantime Europe will continue to be *heavily dependent on oil.*

Ford Asks Special Assistance For Jobless as Rate Climbs

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6 (NYT). — President Ford, responding to news that unemployment reached 8.7 per cent of the work force in March, has said that he will recommend a further extension of benefits for the unemployed.

He made the announcement in a speech Friday night to the San Francisco Bay Area Council, a business and civic group.

The President said that when Congress returned from its Easter recess he would propose legislation that would extend the benefits under two emergency programs designed to help the unemployed through the recession.

Mr. Ford said the economy is "starting to show tentative signs that the worst may be behind us after too long a period of recession and inflation."

The 2 Proposals

These are the two proposals that Mr. Ford said he would make on unemployment benefits:

• To extend for 13 weeks the benefits available to persons whose unemployment aid has been exhausted under present regulations. The tax-reduction law signed by Mr. Ford nine days ago provides for an emergency extension of benefits, but these would expire on June 30. The new Ford proposal, in addition to granting the 13-week extension, would keep the emergency program in effect until the end of 1976. Overall, an unemployed worker would be entitled to a maximum of 65 weeks of compensation.

• To extend until the end of next year the special compensation program for unemployed workers not previously covered by *compensation* laws. The special program, also due to expire on June 30, covers about 13 million persons who were not covered until December when Mr. Ford signed legislation extending benefits to them. Benefits under this program would be extended to a maximum of 39 weeks.

"People are beginning to exhaust benefits in both new programs," Mr. Ford said.

Cutoff Provision

"In the expectation that the economy will show improvement before the year is out," the President said, "I am going to ask that these extended programs have a built-in procedure to reduce or terminate the program when the employment rate decreases to a specified level."

He said that the benefits will be concentrated primarily in areas having the greatest unemployment.

Liner Completes A World Cruise

SOUTHAMPTON, England, April 6 (Reuters).—The liner Queen Elizabeth docked here today at the end of its first world cruise.

The lowest fare for the voyage was £2,700 ($6,480). The highest was £42,000, for a two-person penthouse on deck.

The liner docked with 1,418 passengers, of whom 980 had made the entire 38,500-mile trip in 92 days. During shipboard celebrations last night, Cunard Line chairman Victor Matthews announced that the voyage had made a £1-million profit.

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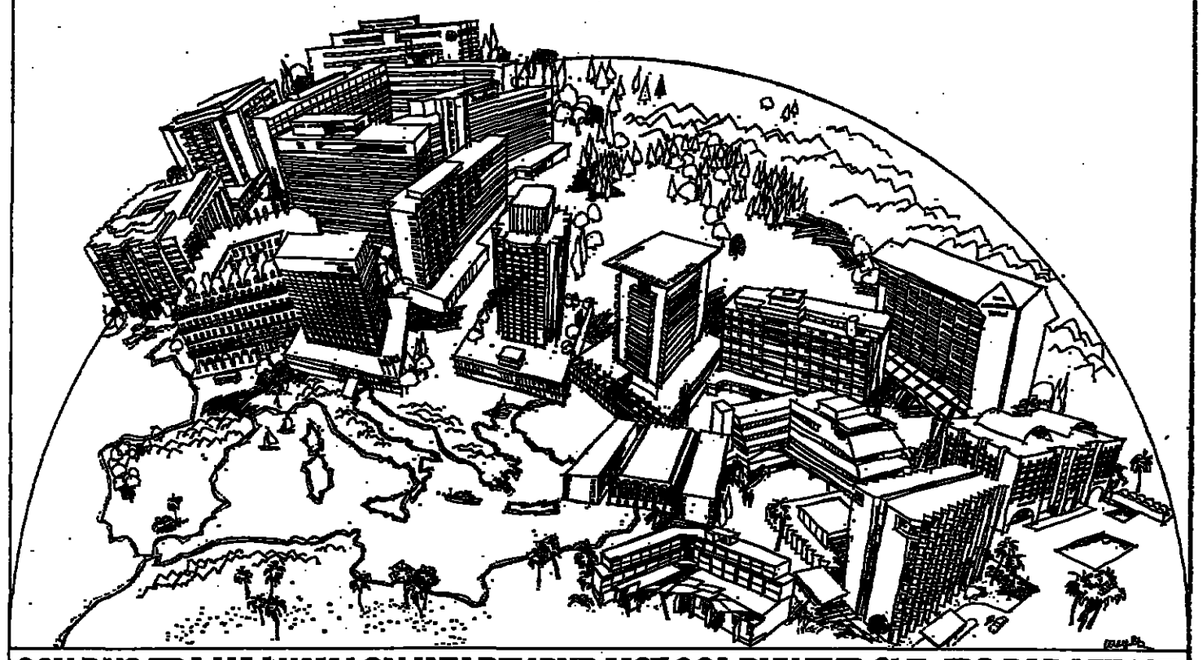
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Obituaries

Ex-Gov. John Burns, 66, Led Drive for Hawaii Statehood

HONOLULU, April 6 (AP).—Former Gov. John A. Burns, 66, of Hawaii, died yesterday at his home here.

Death was attributed to cancer. He had undergone a series of operations for cancer of the colon, beginning in 1973, and he worked little in 1974, the last year of his third term as governor.

Tall and silver-haired, Mr. Burns, a Democrat, lived to see the election of his protégé and lieutenant governor, George Ariyoshi, as the first U.S. governor of Japanese descent. That was the culmination of Mr. Burns's political thinking for three decades.

Mr. Burns, who knew hardship as a boy in a poor section of Honolulu, was strongly sympathetic to the aspirations of Hawaii's non-Caucasians, particularly the Japanese-Americans.

When Mr. Burns entered politics as an organizer for the Democratic party, the Territory of Hawaii was controlled by Republicans and its mainly agricultural economy was dominated by a handful of corporations. Caucasians, although a minority, ran a system that some critics called feudal.

Mr. Burns helped forge an alliance that made the Democrats the dominant political force. He was elected territorial delegate to Congress in 1956 and headed the campaign that led to Hawaii's admission as the 50th state in 1959.

Supported by labor and many members of the Japanese-American population, Mr. Burns lost to Republican William Quinn in the first gubernatorial election. But in 1962, he was successful, and fellow Democrats won control of both houses of the state legislature and the state's congressional delegation.

During his 12 years in office, Mr. Burns presided over rapid growth that changed the face of the state.

Mr. Burns was born in Fort Assineboine, Mont., on March 30, 1909, the eldest of four children of an army sergeant. The family moved to Hawaii when he was 4.

Kamchatka Quake

MOSCOW, April 6 (UPI).—A strong earthquake today rocked the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Soviet Union's Far East, Tass said. It did not mention damages or casualties. It said the earthquake, involving four shocks in 24 hours, registered six on the Richter scale.

Lloyd C. Stearman

LOS ANGELES, April 6 (AP).—Lloyd Carlton Stearman, 76, an aviation pioneer whose career started with barnstormers and ended with spacecraft, has died of cancer.

He died Thursday night at his home in suburban Northridge.

Mr. Stearman was a pioneer airplane designer and in the 1930s was the first president of what is now Lockheed Aircraft Corp. He designed some of the company's most sophisticated planes, including the Lockheed Electra, and space vehicles.

His name became familiar to thousands of World War II pilots who were trained in Stearman-designed trainers. They were built by the Stearman Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corp., with which Mr. Stearman merged after the 1929 stock market crash almost wiped out his company in Wichita, Kan.

He later formed a group and purchased the then-bankrupt Lockheed Aircraft Co. in Burbank, Calif., for $40,000. The company grew into a giant.

But Mr. Stearman, preferring drawing boards and cockpits over desks and private offices, left Lockheed in 1935 to go back to designing. In 1955, he returned to Lockheed—as a designer.

He designed the swing wings for the F-111 fighter-bomber, worked on vertical takeoff and landing craft, helped design winged rockets to carry astronauts into space, ion-propelled craft that may one day orbit Jupiter and re-entry vehicles built of columbium to withstand high-friction temperatures.

He was born in Wellsford, Kan., the son of an architect.

Victor Marijnen

THE HAGUE, April 6 (UPI).—Mayor Victor Marijnen, 58, a former premier, died yesterday from heart failure, hospital officials said today.



AP.

Lloyd Carlton Stearman

A leader of the Catholic People's party, Mr. Marijnen headed a coalition cabinet from 1963 to 1965. He became The Hague's mayor in 1968.

He was also general secretary of the Catholic Employers' Association between 1957 and 1959 and minister of agriculture and fisheries from 1959 until 1963.

William G. Perry

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., April 6 (AP).—William G. Perry, 91, whose Boston architectural firm was commissioned to restore Colonial Williamsburg, died Friday. His firm is now Perry, Dean & Steward, but for 45 years it was known as Perry, Shaw and Hepburn.

Alfred E. Stacey

WATERTOWN, N.Y., April 6 (AP).—Alfred E. Stacey jr., 90, a pioneer in the air-conditioning industry and a founder of Carrier Engineering Corp., died yesterday here.

Henry Creighton

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 6 (AP).—Henry Jermain Maude Creighton, 89, a chemist on the Manhattan Project team that developed the atomic bomb, died Friday at his home in Seabright near here.

Ben Cunningham

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—Ben Cunningham, 71, an artist and teacher known for his manipulation of color, died yesterday in a nursing home in Hackensack, N.J.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Dies at 87 on Taiwan

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Western powers in November, 1928. With the nation in fragments, he chose to seek political unification by force of arms in precedence to attacking fundamental social and economic problems, especially those centering on agriculture, in which the great bulk of the population was engaged. Only later, and under enormous pressure, did he turn his attention to rebuffing the Japanese.

The choice proved unwise, for his battles with local satraps permitted the Communists to befriend the peasantry, harness the forces of social revolution that had been gathering since 1911 and, ultimately, to align themselves with a nascent nationalism in the anti-Japanese war.

Had China been more than a geographical expression in the 1920s, Gen. Chiang might have imposed a viable government on it. But the weaknesses of the social system were such that his regime was quickly enmeshed in corruption and guile. Despite Gen. Chiang's personal probity, he could not contain the rapaciousness of others, with the result that his policies were sapped from the start.

Family System

Compounding this state of affairs, the Chinese family system, once a force for stability, proved unsuited to modern nationalism. Many officials thought more of bettering their families than they did of furthering the national interest. This attitude rapidly enfeebled the government and its bureaucracy.

To many Americans, Gen. Chiang was a heroic and embattled figure, the embodiment of a "new" China struggling to adapt politically and culturally to the 20th century. He was widely pictured as indomitable and as a bulwark against Communism in Asia.

From the 1940s onward, Gen. Chiang's chief promoters and partisans were collectively known as the China Lobby.

From 1945 to 1949, the lobby tirelessly pressured Congress and the administration for military and economic aid to Gen. Chiang, at least $30 million of which was reported to have been pocketed by his generals. In all, about $3 billion in arms and aid was given Gen. Chiang, Seymour Topping estimated in his book "Journey Between Two Chinas." Much of the military equipment, he added, wound up in the hands of the Communists.

At the same time, Gen. David Barr, chief of the U.S. military advisers to Gen. Chiang, reported to Washington that there was "complete ineptness of military leaders and widespread corruption and dishonesty through the armed forces."

Such was the influence of the China Lobby, however, that this somber evaluation of Gen. Chiang's leadership was submerged. The notion was advanced that abandonment of the generalissimo would be an act of surrender to Communism.

Remarkable Image

Even in exile in Taiwan, Gen. Chiang retained a remarkable image in the United States. The China Lobby continued to praise him and to urge American financial and military support of him.

Although it seemed evident to many that his Taiwan regime was not a world power, it retained not only its membership in the United Nations but also its seat as a permanent member of the Security Council until 1971. The United States consistently voted against the admission of the People's Republic to the UN and it was widely supported in this policy by Americans who saw desertion of Gen. Chiang as a betrayal of an old ally and as a concession to the forces of Communism.

Another aspect of Gen. Chiang that appealed to many in this country was his conversion to Christianity—he joined the Methodist Church in 1931—and his professed devotion to New Testament ideals. Missionaries portrayed the Generalissimo in a favorable light, citing his protection of their activities and his comprehension of Christian ethics. Some of the more visionary of his admirers hoped that he would lead the way to the Christianization of China.

Gen. Chiang, however, was not a missionary ruler, despite his creation of the New Life Movement, a political-spiritual program containing elements of Christianity. Deeply imbued with Christian thought, he believed that "If the ruler is virtuous, the people will also be virtuous." He also believed in rigorous self-examination of his moral actions and he kept a diary in which he set down every week the results of his introspection. This gave him both an inner certainty and an insularity to criticism from others.

'Firm Rock'

Unlike some of his associates, Gen. Chiang, whose name can be rendered in English as "Firm Rock," led an austere and frugal life, albeit in surroundings of imperial opulence. He made a point of eating simply and sparingly, drinking powdered milk or weak green tea. He did not smoke, gamble or indulge in recreations more frivolous than walking.

He dressed customarily in a natty but otherwise undistinguished brown high-necked tunic and matching trousers. But relaxing at home he would wear a traditional long gown and skull cap. He spoke a rough Mandarin Chinese for state occasions, although his conversational tongue was the Ningpo dialect.

Another aspect of Gen. Chiang's traditionalism was his belief in a system of personal loyalty, in which the subject was loyal to the ruler, the son to the father, the younger to older. This led to situations where he imputed disloyalty to his critics; it also led to his reliance on a very small circle of advisers, only a few of whom felt they could speak up to him.

Added to this was a shortness of temper that exhibited itself in bizarre ways. Once, for example, Gen. Chiang was watching a movie at home that contained a scene displeasing to him. He stalked out and ordered the hapless projectionist thrashed soundly. And, on a more consequential level, he was capable of jailing or otherwise punishing those who crossed him.

Gen. Chiang was very much a product of the breakup of the Manchu Dynasty and the conditions of near-anarchy that ensued. He was born in the waning years of the dynasty—on Oct. 31, 1887, at Fenghua, Chekiang Province, 100 miles south of Shanghai. The son of a petty salt merchant and his "second wife," or concubine, he had a grim boyhood. On his 50th birthday he recalled:

"My father died when I was 9 years old. The miserable condition of my family at that time is beyond description. My family, solitary and without influence, became at once the target of much insult and abuse.

"It was entirely due to my mother [a devout Buddhist] and her kindness and perseverance that the family was saved from utter ruin. For a period of 17 years—from the age of 9 until I was 25 years old—my mother never spent a day free from domestic difficulties."

The events of his youth are obscure, but somehow he was able in 1906 to enter the Paoting Military Academy, where he did well enough to be sent to Japan in 1907 for two years of advanced instruction. There he became acquainted with a number of Chinese revolutionaries, including, it is said, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the principal founder of modern China. Gen. Chiang joined the Tung Meng Hui, a secret society that was the forerunner of the Kuomintang, the Nationalist party, which he dominated after Dr. Sun's death in March, 1926. When revolts broke out in China in October, 1911, Gen. Chiang resigned from the Japanese Army (he had enlisted as an officer), returned to the mainland and took the field against the Manchu forces. A highly capable commander, he led a successful attack on Hangchow and later held military positions in the Shanghai area.

Fortunes Mixed

In the next 10 years, however, his fortunes were mixed, and it is believed that at one point he quarreled with Mr. Sun. According to Edmund Clubb's "Twentieth Century China," Gen. Chiang "made his exit from the political scene in 1913 and engaged in brokerage in Shanghai for nearly a decade."

"It was during that period," the book said, "that he established connections with the powerful political and financial figures in Shanghai that were to have so important an influence on his later orientation."

By 1921-22, Gen. Chiang returned to military-political life as chief of staff of Dr. Sun's Canton-based regime. Rickety and in constant clash with warlords and with the shadowy official government in Peking, this regime fortuitously sought and received military and political help from the newly established Soviet Union.

Gen. Chiang was sent to Moscow to help organize this assistance, meeting many of the top Soviet revolutionaries in the process. A result of his mission was that scores of Soviet advisers went to China and became influential in the Kuomintang, attempting to give it a leftist orientation. Indeed, members of the new Chinese Communist party were encouraged to join it.

With Dr. Sun's death, the bond between the Communists led by Mao Tse-tung and Gen. Chiang's more conservative group in the Kuomintang dissolved; and in a tragedy of plot and counterplot, Gen. Chiang slaughtered thousands of Communists and workers in Canton and Shanghai and, in 1927-28, organized his own national government at Nanking.

According to some China specialists, Gen. Chiang was materially helped by Shanghai financial interests and wealthy landowners.

"The bankers and industrialists of Shanghai, led by the brilliant Soong-Kung family group, had now come to terms with Chiang," George Kerr wrote in "Formosa Betrayed," adding:

"Apparently, Chiang made a bargain. In return for financial support on a large scale, he agreed to exclude left-wing elements and Communists from the new National Revolutionary Government."

"The bargain was cemented by a marriage between Chiang and an 'unclaimed jewel' of the Soong family, the beautiful Soong Mei-ling, aged 26, the youngest sister of [banker] T.V. Soong."

Over the years, Mrs. Chiang was not only a close confidante of her husband but also his best link with the economic power structure. Members of her family held key government and party posts and dealt also in diplomacy.

Gen. Stilwell, who loved the Chinese and spoke their language, was Roosevelt's choice to be commander in chief of Chinese and American forces in China. But Gen. Chiang and the outspoken U.S. general fell out. In his report to the War Department, Gen. Stilwell said that Gen. Chiang sought to "dominate rather than unify and lead" China against Japan.

In December, 1945, after the close of the war, President Truman sent Gen. George Marshall to China with orders to unify and pacify the country. He exerted enormous pressure on Gen. Chiang and the Communists to end the civil strife that had erupted afresh with the defeat of Japan. On Jan. 10, 1946, a cease-fire accord was signed, but the truce was quickly breached and before long open civil war raged through the nation.

Red Offensive

With 3 million troops to Mao Tse-tung's 1 million, Gen. Chiang gained the upper hand in the first few months of the war, but once the Communists felt strong enough to mount an offensive in the spring of 1947, it was clear where the initiative lay.

As Nationalist defeats turned into a rout and the Communists were pressing for the arrest of Gen. Chiang and his wife as war criminals, the generalissimo resigned as president on Jan. 1, 1949. Three weeks later, he retired to his birthplace to prepare his retreat to Taiwan.

Air and naval units were transferred to the island along with gold and silver bullion reserves. The generalissimo also clamped tighter military and police control over the restive Taiwanese," Mr. Topping wrote in "Journey Between Two Chinas." The island had been returned to Chinese sovereignty after Japan's surrender and some Nationalist troops had been sent there in 1945.

In December, 1949, Gen. Chiang came out of retirement and went to Taiwan, declaring Taipei to be the temporary capital of China, a status it still retains. According to the Nationalists, on March 1, 1950, Gen. Chiang announced that he had resumed the presidency of China.

In the bitterness of exile after defeat, Gen. Chiang said:

"I must put the blame on myself. The disastrous military reverses on the mainland were not due to the overwhelming strength of the Communists but due to the organizational lapse, loose discipline and low spirits of the [Nationalist] party members."

In the next two decades the U.S. received hundreds of millions of dollars in American military aid that permitted him to build a smartly turned out armed force.

In time, he became emboldened enough to think of returning in triumph to the mainland. Inaugurated for a fourth term as president in 1966, he called himself an "undiscouraged old soldier" and vowed that he would exterminate Mao Tse-tung and his cohorts, liberate our mainland compatriots and establish the rule of law and freedom."

Toward the close of Gen. Chiang's life, interest centered on his selection of a successor. The choice seemed to be his eldest son, Chiang Ching-kuo, who was named successively as deputy premier and premier. He was the child of an obscure union that Gen. Chiang contracted in 1909. Another acknowledged son, Chiang Wei-kuo, whose parentage was also not fully illuminated, shunned political life. Gen. Chiang and his wife were estranged less.

—By ALDEN WHITMAN



Associated Press

HOMAGE—An elderly resident of Taipei pays hon to Chiang's portrait after his death was announ

Chiang's Will Calls on Followers To Fulfill Goal of Retaking China

TAIPEI, April 6 (AP).—President Chiang Kai-shek called in his will released today for his followers to recapture the mainland from the Communists—a goal he could not achieve in his lifetime.

Gen. Chiang's will, dated March 29, 1975, said, "Just at the time when we are getting stronger, my colleagues and my countrymen, you should not forget our sorrow and our hope because of my death. My spirit will be always with my colleagues and my countrymen to fulfill the three people's principles, to recover the mainland and to restore our national culture."

The three principles are nationalism, democracy and social well-being expounded Dr. Sun Yat-sen, leader of the 1911 revolution against China's last imperial dynasty.

Gen. Chiang's will added, "I have always regarded myself as a disciple of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and also of Jesus Christ." He was baptized a Methodist in 1931.

Peking Reports Death and Issues Call to Taiwan

HONG KONG, April 6 (Reuters).—China today reported the death of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek with a call to the people of Taiwan to reunite with the mainland, according to the Chinese news agency.

The agency said Gen. Chiang, who never gave up his dream of seeing his Nationalist party back in power on the mainland, betrayed the Chinese revolution and his hands were "stained with the blood of the revolutionary people of China."

It said, "After Chiang Kai-shek's death the people in Taiwan Province, with a patriotic and glorious tradition, will certainly make further efforts to broaden the struggle to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland."

The report was also broadcast by Peking Radio.

Report by Tass

MOSCOW, April 6 (AP).—The news agency Tass today reported the death of Gen. Chiang in a 10-word story. Translated into English, it read: "According to news agency reports, the death of Chiang Kai-shek was announced in Taiwan."

Greek Embassy Bombed

ROME, April 6 (UPI).—A bomb exploded in the garden of the Greek Embassy during the night, causing minor damage and shattering a window, police said today.

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- As early as 1971, Hudson Europe predicted—*accurately*—that British entry into the EEC wouldn't end the controversy over this move. It isn't settled yet.

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Smallpox Cases Decline by 87%

GENEVA, April 6 (Reuters).—Smallpox cases reported to World Health Organization this year are 87 per cent below figures for the same period last year, the organization has said.

"With the solitary exception of Bangladesh, all countries are reporting a bright outlook in the final phases of the war against the disease," a communique said.

The 7,223 smallpox cases reported up to March 31 represent the smallest total reported to WHO for the first quarter of the year. Seventy-one per cent, or 5,169 of this year's cases, were reported in Bangladesh.

Spanish Program Seeks to Reduce Nation's Inflation

MADRID, April 6 (UPI).—The government has decreed wide-ranging economic measures aimed at reducing Spain's 20-per-cent inflation rate, maintaining employment and spurring economic vitality.

"The government has adopted a series of measures that affect prices, wage and nonwage revenues and fiscality in order to confront the delicate economic situation of the country," Information Minister Leon Herrera Esteban said Friday after a Cabinet meeting chaired by Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The minister said that the measures freeze profit margins until the end of the year and that industrial products will be allowed to rise in price only if the costs of raw materials and services go up. He said that salaries will not be permitted to rise faster than the cost of living. He also outlined a number of new fiscal and tax regulations.

Mr. Herrera said the finance and labor ministers would hold a television news conference on the new measures tomorrow.

Labor Minister Fernando Suarez said at Friday's meeting that at the end of March, Spain's total employment totaled 2.17 per cent of the work force.

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llowing Rumors of Troubles

Irs. Peron Acts to Bolster upport Within Movement

By Jonathan Kandell

UENOS AIRES, April 6 (NYT).—President Isabel Peron emerged during the last week m her political isolation and un efforts to strengthen sup- t within the Peronist move- nt.

ler political initiative follows eral weeks of rumors that her ernment was in serious trouble because of internal divisions, mounting violence and economic problems, which include an inflationary spiral, shortages and labor strikes.

Earlier last week, the President met with leaders of the Peronist coalition, including several allies who have strongly criticized the government's political and economic policies.

On Friday, she received a warm welcome from 1,500 labor union delegates at the headquarters of the General Confederation of Workers, the organization that represents about 3 million trade unionists.

According to trade union leaders, Mrs. Peron's relations with organized labor have been strained because of her refusal to meet with labor leaders and because of demands by trade unionists for a greater participation in government affairs. Organized labor is the backbone of the Peronist movement.

But in an emotional speech at the labor union headquarters, Mrs. Peron promised to consult more often with working-class leaders and pleaded for their support.

Earlier in the day, 13 prominent Peronists identified with the left wing of the movement were expelled from the Peronist party. They included three former provincial governors—Jorge Cepernic, Oscar Bidegain and Alberto Martinez Baca—who had been removed from their elected posts during recent months.

Although the Peronist left wing represents only a minority in the movement, it finds strong support among guerrilla factions and in some key industrial sectors.

For the last two weeks, thousands of steel workers have been on strike in the industrial belt north of Buenos Aires to protest the arrest of their leftist labor leadership. Automobile manufacturers have already warned the government that the work stoppage threatens to bring motor vehicle production to a halt within two weeks.



Isabel Peron

Milan Police ecover 28 Vorks of Art

By Paul Hofmann

OME, April 6 (NYT).—The ice in Milan announced today recovery of 28 paintings, inding works by impressionist postimpressionist masters, t were stolen from the modern gallery of that city's Muipal Museum on Feb. 17.

ccording to the police, the en paintings—valued at up 5 million—were found in an ty sixth-floor Milan apartt in a residential building. apartment was registered in name of Francesco Gerardi. police said the name was eved to be an alias.

he police statement left many ects of the affair obscure. It ned at any rate to dispose the theory advanced by ofals and newspapers after the sational burglary in the art ery, suggesting that the paints had been stolen on behalf an international syndicate and been immediately smuggled oss the Italian-Swiss frontier.

Plot Allegations Aired

llegations of foreign-hatched s are inevitably aired here r the numerous art thefts t have been bedeviling Italy several years.

he paintings that were taken n the Milan gallery in the ttime burglary included works Cézanne, Gauguin, Millet, oir and Van Gogh.

he thieves were able to enter gallery, cut the canvases from ir frames and get away unurbed because the guards had ed off the electronic alarm em, allegedly because recent e alerts had bothered them.

he director of the gallery, rcedes Precerutti Garberi, ed to police headquarters to mine the recovered paintings. I she had no doubt that they e all authentic. She found none of the 28 canvases had ered any damage.

wasn't immediately known ther the city of Milan or e private art patron had paid ransom for the return of the en paintings.

orks of art that had previousseen stolen have been turning n some abandoned place with rtain frequency lately. After such find, newspapers voiced dicions that the looters had ck a deal with the owners, officials or one of the nation's enforcement agencies.

arthquake Kills n Venezuela, jures Scores

ARACAS, April 6 (UPI).—A ng earthquake struck west- Venezuela yesterday, heavily aging a small town, killing persons and injuring scores. e cities of Barquisimeto, Caand Churuguara were hit he earthquake at 5:35 a.m. Cajigal Observatory in Cas said it lasted 10 seconds registered an intensity of on the Richter scale. The Geological Survey in Washon said the earthquake was ger, registering 6.3 on the ber scale.

e town of San Pablo, be- n Barquisimeto and Carora, badly damaged and a 66old man killed when his e collapsed, officials said. In her small town, Atarigua, an ar-old woman was killed by g rubble. About 20 persons reported injured in San o.

was the worst earthquake in ern Venezuela since 1950, 14 persons were killed and jured in the city of Tocuyo. than 300 were killed in cas in 1967 in the nation's earthquake in this century.

ound Crews Obtain r Rise at Olympic

THENS, April 6 (UPI).—pic Airways has resumed al operations following a ment with striking mainte- e technicians, a company sman said.

said the technicians accept- 25-per-cent pay rise, ending ight-day strike.

iet-Tanzania Accord

R ES SALAAM, April 6 .—Tanzania and the Soviet have signed a cultural and ific protocol for 1975-76, it been announced. Since 1963, ountries have been exchangtudents and teachers.

2 French Robbers Captured; Last of 10 Hostages Rescued

PARIS, April 6 (UPI).—Police announced the arrest yesterday of two escaped convicts who had evaded capture for more than 30 hours after robbing a post office Friday and holding 10 persons hostage.

Police said they arrested the convicts at the Porte de Vincennes in the eastern section of Paris, as they tried to leave their getaway car with the last hostage.

The police had followed the convicts from Montargis, a small town 100 kilometers to the south, were the convicts had earlier taken refuge in a hotel with four hostages—a farmer, his wife, their child, and a waiter from the hotel.

At about 9 p.m. the convicts walked from the hotel to a police-supplied empty car with the hostages held at gunpoint.

One Hostage Kept

The convicts then released three of the hostages but drove off in the direction of Paris with the husband.

The police followed at high speeds for more than an hour until the car reached the outskirts of Paris, where, despite heavy traffic, the convicts were unable to lose their pursuers.

When the convicts, with their hostage, attempted to leave the car at the crowded intersection of the Porte de Vincennes, the police captured the two men. The hostage was unharmed, the police said.

The convicts had raided a post office at Sillé-le-Guillaume 20 kilometers northwest of Le Mans just before closing time Friday evening and escaped with 48,000 francs ($11,500).

They fled in a stolen car, then switched to another auto, taking its two occupants as hostages. The bandits later released the two men and drove through the countryside for hours in an attempt to shake off pursuing police.

Farm Family Seized

About 10 p.m., the two men pulled up at a farmhouse near Coulans-sur-Gée and seized the farmer, his wife and two daughters as hostages just before the police arrived.

The robbers released the wife and daughters in exchange for another car.

The robbers, Guy Coulon and Bernard Baudrille, both 27, who had escaped Thursday from Chaumont Prison in eastern France, drove off with the father, but he escaped when they stopped at a Montargis restaurant, where they seized four more hostages.

The Interior Ministry announced the suspension of Jacques Gandouin, the prefect of the Sarthe Department, for his handling of the farm kidnapping—allegedly because of his "coarse language" in negotiations with the robbers. Mr. Gandouin said he believed it to be the only language they would understand.

Labor Leader Slain

BUENOS AIRES, April 6 (AP).—Leftist guerrillas in a speeding car machine-gunned to death a rightist labor leader as he crossed a street yesterday, the police said.

The victim was identified as José Chirino of the steel workers union, which is in conflict with leftist dissidents in many factories throughout the country.

In the town of Campana, 45 miles north of here, a policeman was killed yesterday when his patrol car was fired on by machine gun.

The charred bodies of six persons, all apparently shot to death, have been found in the southern outskirts of Buenos Aires, the police reported today. The bodies were not identified, but observers said they believed they were victims of politically motivated murders, similar to others committed recently.

12 Israelis Sought For Rome Killing

ROME, April 6 (UPI).—A judge yesterday ordered the arrests of 13 alleged Israeli intelligence agents in connection with the Oct. 16, 1972, slaying of Libyan Embassy employee Wael Abdel Zwaiter.

Mr. Zwaiter, whom court sources identified as the Rome representative of el-Fatah, a Palestinian guerrilla organization, was killed by 12 pistol shots while returning at night to his Rome apartment.

The 12 persons named in the warrants issued by Judge Francesco Amato on charges of murder and belonging to a criminal gang included several persons accused by Norwegian authorities of murdering Moroccan waiter Ahmed Bouchiki in Lillehammer, Norway, earlier in 1972. Italian police said the same type of gun and bullets were used in the Zwaiter and Bouchiki killings and the getaway cars in both cases were rented by a person identifying himself as a Canadian.

A-Arms Control By 1 Unit Asked

STOCKHOLM, April 6 (UPI).—Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, has said that nuclear power must be controlled by one international body to prevent the world from becoming a storehouse of atomic weapons.

The senator, visiting Sweden on the last leg of a European tour to discuss energy and nuclear power, said Friday that an international control body would stem the proliferation of atomic power.

"There is no such thing as a peaceful atom—the peaceful atom and the military atom are inseparable," Sen. Gravel said. "The only way to prevent the world from becoming a storehouse of nuclear weapons is to establish an interdational body for central control."

Ford Given Plea On Sakharov Kin

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Thirty-seven senators have asked President Ford to use his influence to induce Soviet leaders to grant three relatives of Andrei Sakharov permission to study in the United States.

A letter to the President was sponsored by Sen. James Buckley, R-Cons-N.Y., who visited Mr. Sakharov, a physicist and civil-liberties advocate, in Moscow in November.

Sen. Buckley said Mr. Sakharov expressed concern over lack of response to the request by his stepson, a stepdaughter and her husband to accept a 1973 invitation to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The senators' letter said recent reports suggest that the Soviet state may be harassing members of the Sakharov family to silence Mr. Sakharov.

More Lisbon Seizures

LISBON, April 6 (AP).—Portugal's leftist military government announced yesterday that it had taken control of four major companies in the fish industry—two fishing fleets and two seafood-distributing firms. Banks and insurance companies were nationalized last month.

A-Test Foe, a Canadian, Takes His Battle to Court in Paris

PARIS, 6 (Reuters).—Canadian yachtsman David McTaggart has defied the French Navy twice in the Pacific Ocean. On Tuesday, he faces it again—this time the battleground is a Paris courtroom.

He charges that in 1972 a French warship rammed his yacht, Greenpeace-3, and that the following year French marines boarded his vessel and physically attacked him and his crew when they sailed near a French nuclear bomb test site in the South Pacific.

When Mr. McTaggart, 42, twice sailed Greenpeace-3 into the nuclear test zone around Mururoa Atoll, his individual protest provided human drama in a vast campaign mounted by governments and groups against France's nuclear atmospheric tests.

Although the campaign has succeeded to the point where France has taken the tests underground, Mr. McTaggart has started civil proceedings against the French government on more than 20 charges—one of which, piracy, theoretically entails the death penalty.

Freedom of Sea Cited

The case will come before three French judges at the Tribunal de Grande Instance in Paris. "The whole case is really about whether the sea is free or not," Mr. McTaggart said.

After losing its testing grounds in the Algerian Sahara, France carried out several dozen atmospheric tests at Mururoa from 1966 until last year, when President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced that all future French nuclear tests would be held underground.

Countries in the Pacific, notably Australia and New Zealand, protested vehemently against the tests and brought a case before the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The court dropped the case after the French decision to hold underground tests.

Mr. McTaggart opposed the tests and in the summer of 1972 sailed his yacht into international waters 22 miles from the bomb site. He said he never infringed upon French territorial waters, which extend for 12 miles around Mururoa.

Collision With Minesweeper

A French minesweeper, in 1972, approached his yacht and the two vessels collided. The French government said Mr. McTaggart's yacht rammed the warship and Mr. McTaggart said the minesweeper rammed his vessel.

"Since the stern of my yacht was damaged, I would have had to sail backwards to ram the minesweeper," he said.

The Greenpeace-3 was taken into Mururoa for emergency repairs and escorted back into international waters, Mr. McTaggart said. He was then abandoned 1,000 miles from the nearest land.

He returned to the area in the summer of 1973 during the next nuclear test season with a Briton and two New Zealand girls crewing for him.

Mr. McTaggart claims that French marines forcibly boarded the Greenpeace-3, seized his yacht and beat up the crew and seriously damaged his right eye with a blow from a truncheon.

The French government's reply is that the marines who boarded the yacht were in "hot pursuit"—that is, justifiably chasing a vessel which had entered French territorial waters—and that, anyway, the court hearing the case is not competent to try it.

Last month the French government lawyer in the case told a preliminary hearing that the Defense Ministry had not provided him with the necessary documents to prepare a defense and asked for a postponement.

But the president of the court gave the ministry two weeks to present its evidence and said the full hearing would go ahead on Tuesday.

Russians Respond to Egypt On Geneva Talks Resumption

CAIRO, April 6 (NYT).—Egypt has received a Soviet reply to its call for a resumption of the Middle East peace conference at Geneva amid reports that Moscow, like Cairo, feels that a thorough preparation for such talks is needed.

Informed Arab diplomats said yesterday that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, and Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian foreign minister, would meet later this month to discuss issues connected with the conference.

The meeting will probably be held in Moscow, the diplomats said.

Meanwhile, all signs here were that Egypt expects a new initiative by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger before there is any move toward Geneva.

President Anwar Sadat is known to favor this as a way to avert virtually certain deadlock at the peace conference, informed sources said.

"The President still has confidence in the United States," the sources added.

But Mr. Sadat will not retreat from his demand for a withdrawal of Israel's forces from Sinai mountain passes as well as from the Abu Rudeis oilfield, officials said. He will continue to take the position that a formal declaration of nonbelligerency cannot be made before there is an overall Arab-Israel settlement.

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Fitting the Pieces Together

Watergate and the Unmaking of a President

(This is the first of a series.)

By Saul Pett

WASHINGTON (AP).—Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, made this observation on Aug. 19, 1785:

"He who permits himself to tell a lie once finds it much easier to do it a second and third time, till at length it becomes habitual; he tells lies without attending to it, and truths without the world's believing him. This falsehood of the tongue leads to that of the heart, and in time depraves all its good dispositions."

One hundred and eighty-seven years later, the 37th president of the United States met with his most trusted assistant at four minutes after 10 in the morning of June 23, 1972. Routinely, Richard Nixon and H. R. Haldeman discussed a variety of subjects, none of them of great moment.

"Now," Haldeman said, with the tone of a man with a list, "on the investigation, you know the Democratic break-in thing, we're back in the problem area, because the FBI is out of control . . ."

The president told Haldeman to tell the FBI, "Don't go any further into this case, period!" The reasons, he made clear, were political, but the pretext would be national security. Then the two men casually moved on to other subjects, while in a basement across the street from the White House a reel of tape quietly turned.

Thus was begun a process by which a "third-rate burglary" five days before was turned into a third-rate conspiracy and, 26 months later, a world leader was toppled.

A Desperate Man

Now, in retrospect, as many new facts drop into place and more people are free to discuss them, the process resembles not so much a twilight of the gods or the fall of a king as it does the flight of a desperate man running with blind instinct.

Successive visitors to the Oval Office were told diametrically opposite stories. Charges were denied with righteous indignation. Denials were amended with "later information," which then became a final statement of position, until that in turn proved "inoperative."

The aspect of the man and his situation led the secretary of defense to think of the unthinkable: Was it possible that military power might be used to keep the president in office? For different reasons, the director of the FBI worried about a possible coup from other directions. Such were those tenuous days.

Richard Nixon finally went out quietly, in tears. But even at the end, at the dead end, he groped and hesitated and wavered for days, while a leaderless country held its breath. Now, months later, that singular drama can be better understood.

Participants Talk

Much of the record is in. The tapes of private conversations which might have been selectively preserved for history have been made public and many of the participants are talking to reporters.

President Nixon told a televised news conference on Aug. 27, 1973, that no one currently employed in the White House or the administration was involved in the Watergate break-in.

"What really hurts is if you try to cover it up," he added, in the third month of the cover-up. 57 days after he ordered the FBI off the trail.

And four months after that homily, with the tape recorders still going, Richard Nixon met with an assistant and discussed clemency for the Watergate burglars to buy their silence.

Two months after that, on March 20, 1973, President Nixon met privately with the man who had to carry the ball for him in the Senate, Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, the Republican minority leader.

"Hugh," he said, "I have nothing to hide. The White House has nothing to hide."

Sen. Scott said he would pass that statement on to reporters outside, on his own authority.

"Hell, no," Mr. Nixon said, "say it on my authority!"

Seven hours later, he told Haldeman they had to fight for executive privilege because they had plenty to hide.

"We just can't allow that sort of thing to come out," he said. ". . . You've got the story of a cover-up, that's what's involved."

And the day after he told Sen. Scott he had nothing to hide, Mr. Nixon discussed cover stories and hush money for the burglars with John Dean 3d. The president said they could raise a million dollars but there might be practical difficulties. He did not mention moral difficulties.

Dean Breaks Loose

Suddenly, Dean broke loose and headed toward the prosecutors. What would he tell them?

On April 25, 1973, in the 10th month of the cover-up, President Nixon sat with Haldeman and reviewed the tape of his conversation a month before with Dean, now a defector.

Between them, in great detail, the two men in the Oval Office evolved a scheme to explain the conversation with Dean.

"You're smoking him out on what he thinks the alternatives are," Haldeman said.

"Yeah," the president said.

"You're pumping him."

"Yeah."

Later, Richard Nixon told his assistant, "You, Ehrlichman and I have got to put the wagons up around the president on this particular conversation. I just wonder if the son of a bitch had a recorder on him."

The president wondered aloud about that all day. At midnight, he was still wondering and worrying about a prismatic world of tapes within tapes within tapes.

Two days later, President Nixon needed a new FBI director. Pat Gray resigned at 2 p.m. April 27, 1973, after it was disclosed that he had burned Watergate evidence. Two hours later, responding to an urgent summons, William Ruckelshaus walked into the Oval Office. As he now recalls the meeting, he found the president "very agitated."

The president asked him to take over the FBI. Mr. Ruckelshaus demurred; he was content as a director of the Environmental Protection Agency. The president pressed.

"Bill," he said, "as your president, speaking on behalf of your country, I want you to know your country needs you in this job."

The thought crossed Mr. Ruckelshaus's mind that he had actually never heard that ringing line before outside of a novel. But he agreed to take the job temporarily. Accordingly, he asked:

"Mr. President, since I'll have to run the FBI investigation of Watergate, I have to ask you, were you involved in the cover-up at all?"

The president assured him he was not. Mr. Ruckelshaus found the answer "very convincing," especially as the president added:

"Bill, I want you to conduct a thorough investigation. I want you to get to the bottom of this and leave no stone unturned. And I want you to report back to me directly."

Mr. Ruckelshaus never saw or heard from the president again. The next time he heard from the White House was six months later when he was fired as deputy attorney general.

One minute after the Oval Office door closed on the departing new director of the FBI, the president picked up the phone and, nervously, began pumping Henry Petersen of the Justice Department: Had Dean told the prosecutors anything incriminating about the president? Mr. Petersen said no. The president asked the same question five more times that day.

David Eisenhower, Mr. Nixon's son-in-law, now recalls that time in this perspective:

"I don't think the gravity of the situation hit him until that spring. Then he felt that ultimately he'd be held accountable. He was definitely considering resignation.

"He'd bring it up to the family. 'You don't think I should resign, do you?' he'd say. He seemed to want our reassurance to stay on."

All sources agree that until the final denouement, the spring of 1973 was Mr. Nixon's roughest time on the downhill slope. Tapes later showed that in private conversation he had begun to stammer at stress points.

May 1, 1973, the morning after he announced the departure of his two most trusted assistants, he blew up at the sight of a young FBI agent already stationed outside Haldeman's office. The president literally grabbed him by the lapels and shoved him out of sight.

The night before, on the way to the Oval Office, he noted a handful of reporters watching and said to the man next to him, a loyal speech writer, "Walk with me—unless you feel it'll hurt you."

After the speech announcing the resignation of Haldeman and Ehrlichman, he wept. Then, on apparent impulse, he walked into the darkened press room of the White House and, with great emotion, told the startled reporters, "I hope you give me hell every time you think I'm wrong. I hope I'm worthy of your trust." Then he walked out.

An extraordinary moment in an extraordinary life. What did it mean? Cynics might wonder if it was a new scheme. Sympathizers might wonder whether, in this rare moment of spontaneity, this "cramped and inhibited" man saw the future and was somehow crying for help.

Three weeks later, in the same room, to the same people, Richard Nixon issued a statement flatly denying any part or knewledge of a cover-up or offer of executive clemency. The denial could not have been more comprehensive and it was made in the 11th month of the cover-up.

Battle of the Tapes

In the 12th month, Dean testified that the president had known and did take part in the cover-up and in the 13th month Alexander Butterfield revealed the existence of a White House taping system. Two days later, it was dismantled. But the battle of the tapes had already begun.

Mr. Nixon resisted and yielded, argued and fell silent, fought and retreated, slowly, at a maximum cost to his pursuers, one backward step at a time, behind an array of banners: national security, executive privilege, separation of powers, the sanctity of the grand jury, the protection of due process, the confidentiality of his exalted office.

Nothing seemed to work. He fired the special prosecutor for going to court for the tapes, and three days later, after a national uproar, yielded the tapes. He "abolished" the office of special prosecutor and a short time later had to tolerate the appointment of a new one. He promised him cooperation and fought him in the courts. He gave up tapes and then had to explain an 18-minute gap. He denounced the press repeatedly but could not escape it. He ordered a military alert because of a crisis in the Mideast and, true to Jefferson's prophecy, was widely disbelieved. He told the world, "I am not a crook" and a few months later was told he owed the government $465,787 in back taxes and penalties. His tax man went to jail for fraud.

Final Unraveling

In spring of last year, the final unraveling began.

On the night of April 29, in the 22d month of the cover-up, Richard Nixon looked squarely into the television camera and said that the stack of presidential transcripts he was about to make public "will tell it all."

The transcripts, he said, "will at last, once and for all, show that what I knew and what I did with regard to the Watergate break-in and cover-up were just as I described them to you from the very beginning."

If he did not know it before, he knew within eight days that that was not true, that he had not told "it all" and that he had not told it honestly.

On May 5, 6, 7, we now know, he listened to a number of tapes. Among them were the recordings of his talks with Haldeman on June 23, 1972, in which he ordered the FBI out of Watergate for political reasons.

He listened to those tapes in early May, 1974, and, by his later admission, recognized that what he had withheld from the prosecutors, from the courts, from the Congress and from the people, contained "potential problems."

"At the time," Mr. Nixon who is a lawyer, said, "I did not realize the extent of the implications." But still there were those "potential problems" and he did not tell his own attorneys or staff. Knowing what he knew, he nonetheless allowed to happen or caused to happen a titanic struggle in Congress and the Supreme Court.

The Last Battle

On May 7, he announced through his chief attorney that he would not turn over any more tapes to the special prosecutor or the House Judiciary Committee. The last battle was on.

Before it was over, the president had 13 attorneys working for him. The second in command was John McCahill, whose job was to prepare a defense against impeachment in the House and trial in the Senate. He recalled this little-known phase of the Nixon dissent:

"It was like shaving in the dark. Here we were trying to construct a defense but the client never supplied us with one. In a normal case, an attorney tells the client, this and this and this is alleged, what do you say to these allegations? But we never got clear answers."

Mr. McCahill became so desperate that he approached a man close to the president and pleaded:

"For God's sake, he has to lead his defense. He has to tell us what it is. Just point us in the right direction. We can't make it up as we go along."

The client did not become more helpful.

A week after finding "potential problems" in the June 23 tapes, President Nixon talked at length with his new friend, Rabbi Baruch Korff. The talk was recorded at the White House May 13, 1974, and released by the White House. It was instructive.

Blamed the Press

Mr. Nixon told Rabbi Korff that, if the charges against him were true, "I wouldn't serve for one minute, but I know they are not true." He said his impeachment would "jeopardize" world peace and seriously weaken the American political system. He said Watergate had been blown up by the press, "but I will survive it and I just hope they will survive it with . . . as much serenity as I have."

"I can see their hatred [and] frustration in their eyes," Mr. Nixon said. . . . "I really feel sorry for them in a way, because . . . they should recognize that, to the extent that they allow their own hatreds to consume them, they will lose the rationality which is the mark of a civilized man."

"Richard Nixon was a thundering hater," said a senior official who served to the end of his administration. His hatred of the press was "close to irrational," said William Safire, who wrote speeches for him until March, 1973.

On or about July 15, James Schlesinger, the secretary of defense and former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was worried.

He wondered about Mr. Nixon's "impulsiveness" and his "strong notions of executive power." He wondered about him as a "determined man who on occasion could brush aside legal niceties." He wondered about the "bunker mentality which had been operating in the White House for a long time." He wondered what might happen if (1) the Supreme Court handed down an ambiguous decision in the tapes case, (2) the House impeached by a close vote and (3) the Senate, after a long divisive trial, convicted the president on narrow juridical grounds. And, finally, he wondered whether some "inappropriate action" could possibly be taken involving the Pentagon.

On July 15, he asked Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, whether the president or anyone at the White House could issue any order to anyone at the Pentagon without the secretary and the general soon knowing about it.

Gen. Brown said no. That satisfied Mr. Schlesinger, and the matter ended there. No "inappropriate action" was taken or tried.

The Supreme Court was not ambiguous.

On July 24, by a vote of 8 to 0 in the matter of the "United States vs. Nixon," the court ruled that the president must provide "forthwith" tapes and documents of 64 conversations subpoenaed by the special prosecutor. Among them were the tapes of June 23, 1973.

Only the court can say "what the law is" and the court held that executive privilege "must yield to the demonstrated, specific need for evidence in a pending criminal trial." It was ironic that the opinion was written and read by Chief Justice Warren Burger. It was Mr. Nixon who had appointed Chief Justice Burger, in the hope of restoring "law and order."

Receiving the news at his home in San Clemente, Calif., the president is said to have exploded; he denounced Warren Burger as an ingrate and was equally lavish with expletives on his two other appointees, who joined in the unanimous opinion.

Would he comply?

"My general impression," a White House assistant said, "was that he'd abide by the decision or leave office."

"I'm not sure how serious they were about defying the court," said David Eisenhower. "I'm sure the thought of destroying the tapes crossed his mind but he probably felt he couldn't, because of the public uproar certain to follow."

Old Pol's Advice

The Western White House solicited the counsel of a former presidential adviser, a political veteran who had known Mr. Nixon during two presidencies.

"I naturally assumed," he said, "that everyone out there knew what was on the June 23 tapes. I recommended that, if the tapes were destructive of the president, he ought to destroy them and resign. If they were exculpatory, he should happily furnish them. If they were semi-messy or a little messy, he should dribble them out and take as long as possible.

"The next thing I knew there was Jim St. Clair on television, and I said to my wife, 'This must mean the tapes are all right.'"

Eight hours after the court decision, the president's chief counsel announced that Mr. Nixon would comply "fully." "As we all know," Mr. St. Clair added, "the president has always been a firm believer in the law."

Among people who worked for him, estimates vary as to when Richard Nixon became a part-time president whose mind and energy were engulfed by Watergate. Some say he governed very little, especially in domestic matters, in his last year and a half. Others put the span at the last few months; still others, the last few weeks.

"This is so controlling his mind and time it's difficult for him to run the country," Gen. Alexander Haig jr., his chief of staff, said in early July. Gen. Haig told this to Sen. Scott, who had begun to keep a diary.

Coming out of the White House one day, Gerald Ford told a friend, "He seems to have shrunk."

Turned Inward

Other visitors to the Oval Office found the president increasingly turned inward, distracted and having to make a real effort to concentrate on the subjects at hand. This was less true in foreign affairs, where he had always moved with a surer hand.

"More and more, he indulged in long, meandering monologues about the great accomplishments of his administration," said a senior official with perhaps a starker view than the others. "He'd talk about China and Russia and SALT and how we got out of Vietnam and ended the draft. He had really begun not to see things as they were."

In June and early July, he traveled abroad for one last whirl of summitry. He drew big crowds in the Mideast and the polite attention of the Russians in Moscow. But now, even in foreign affairs, which Mr. Nixon had made the last slender reed of the indispensable man, he must have begun to see that he was a crippled president.

If he didn't, his secretary of state did.

"We could not act with decisiveness," Henry Kissinger said. "Every negotiation was getting more and more difficult, because it involved the question of whether we could, in fact, carry out what we were negotiating.

"Secondly, we were not in a position to press matters that might involve serious domestic disputes . . . This affected to some extent the summit in Moscow. But it affected many other things in more intangible ways."

On Wednesday, July 24, the president phoned Fred Buzhardt jr., one of his lawyers, and, according to Life magazine, said in an offhand way, "There may be some problem with the June 23 tape, Fred."

The president had known this for at least 77 days but this apparently was the first time he told any of the men trying to defend him in the courts, in Congress or in the eyes of the American people.

One he surely had not told was his vice-president. The next day in Muncie, Ind., Mr. Ford went out to the end of the limb: "I can say from the bottom of my heart the president is innocent and he is right."

On Friday, July 26, Mr. Nixon fell to a new low in the Gallup Poll; only 24 per cent of his countrymen approved of his performance in office. Most of the country was now watching the impeachment hearings of the House Judiciary Committee on television but in San Clemente, we were told, the president was reading a biography of Napoleon.

Articles of Impeachment

On Saturday, July 27, for the first time in 108 years of good and bad presidents (since the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson) the House Judiciary Committee voted an article of impeachment against the chief of state. By a vote of 27 to 11, the committee charged the 37th president with obstruction of justice. The separate counts:

Making or causing to be made false or misleading statements to investigative officers of the United States . . . Withholding relevant and material evidence . . . Approving, condoning and counseling witnesses to give false or misleading statements in judicial proceedings and before Congress . . .

Interfering or trying to interfere with investigations by the Justice Department, the FBI, the special prosecutors and Congress . . . Approving and acquiescing in the surreptitious payment of large sums of money to silence or influence witnesses . . .

Trying to misuse the CIA . . . Passing information from the Justice Department to persons it was investigating to help them avoid criminal liability . . . Making false or misleading statements to deceive the people of the United States into believing a thorough investigation had been made . . . Trying to lead prospective and convicted defendants to expect favored treatment for their silence or false testimony . . . Rewarding others for their silence or false testimony.

"In all of this," the committee concluded, "Richard M. Nixon has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as president and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

"Wherefore, Richard M. Nixon, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office."

2 Years, 1 Month

The cover-up was now two years and one month old.

On Sunday, July 28, the president returned to Washington.

On Monday, July 29, the House Judiciary Committee voted, 28 to 10, a second article of impeachment for abuse of presidential power.

That day, Stephen Bull, an aide, received an urgent call.

"Get here right away," said the president, who sounded agitated. The president asked Mr. Bull for a number of the Watergate tapes to be delivered to his office in the Executive Office Building, across from the White House.

There, among his plaques and his other mementos of a lifetime of political combat, Mr. Nixon began to review tapes again. Twenty of them were due in Judge John Sirica's court the next day. The president listened on a machine whose erasure mechanism had been made inoperative.

On Tuesday, July 30, the Judiciary Committee voted a third article of impeachment based on the president's refusal to turn over the tapes subpoenaed by the committee. The hearings ended and the full House prepared to vote. None of its members, accusers or defenders, yet knew about the June 23 tapes.

On Wednesday or Thursday—memories differ—the president sat alone in the small sitting room on the second floor of the White House, a room bearing the name and some of the furniture of Abraham Lincoln—and listened once more to the June 23 tapes.

He listened and he read the transcripts. And he later gave this impression of his reaction to Gen. Haig: "He just couldn't believe it. He just couldn't accept it. It hadn't registered." Other members of the staff were given the same impression.

But how, one wonders, could he have been shocked in July by what he knew to be "problems" in May? Was he yet "telling it all," even to his own people?

By Thursday, Aug. 1, Richard Nixon had begun to consider resignation. Precisely when the prospect first surfaced in his thoughts is not known but clearly it was there Thursday.

He spent most of the day alone in his Executive Office Building office while his grip on the wheel of government grew weaker. A meeting scheduled for 11 a.m. between the president and his Council of Economic Advisers was pushed back to 4 p.m., then to the next morning, then canceled. He never did meet again with the council.

Judge Sirica now had the first installment of tapes the Supreme Court had ordered the White House to release. The June 23 tapes were not among them. All that the special prosecutor knew was that White House logs showed the president had talked three times with Haldeman. He had no way of knowing the content. How long could Mr. Nixon hold them back?

Ford Informed

On Thursday, Gen. Haig went to Vice-President Ford and told him of the "new" evidence that could prove "catastrophic." He asked if Mr. Ford was prepared to "assume the presidency within a short time." Mr. Ford made no response.

Gen. Haig outlined the main possibilities as he saw them: Mr. Nixon could try to ride out impeachment and fight removal in the Senate, or resign "sooner or later." Among the options being considered at the White House, he said, was the question of whether the president could pardon himself; whether he might pardon some of the Watergate defendants, pardon himself and then resign, or finally, whether to resign and receive a pardon from the next president. Mr. Ford said he needed time to think. Later, he testified, he told Gen. Haig he would make no recommendations on the options.

Stunned, Mr. Ford delayed telling his wife. Instead, he went through the charade of looking at furniture with her for the new official residence of the vice-president. That evening, he finally said, "Betty, the probability of us living in that house is very remote." And he told her why.

That evening, President Nixon cruised the Potomac for two hours with his friend Bebe Rebozo on the Sequoia. The two men dined alone.

That evening Gen. Haig told Raymond Price jr. to begin work on a resignation speech for the president. Strictly on a contingency basis, he said.

The next morning, Friday, Aug. 2, Gen. Haig told Mr. Price to hold off work on the resignation speech and start preparation of a statement to accompany release of the June 23, 1972, tapes.

Telling His Family

The president spent most of the day in his Executive Office Building office, alone with his thoughts and his campaign souvenirs. In the evening he called his family and Mr. Rebozo to the Lincoln sitting room and told them of the devastating tapes. He talked for two hours in the manner of an anguished man near the end of his strength.

"He knew it would be resignation or removal," a member of the family said. "For the two hours he talked, he was trying to understand and come to terms with what had happened to him. And he understood better than anybody else what it was all about."

He sent for copies of the new transcripts and his two daughters and their husbands read them in the living room. The two young ladies apparently ended the reading not knowing what to think. Their husbands, one a lawyer, the other a law student, knew better. "There goes the ball game," thought David Eisenhower. Pat Nixon and Mr. Rebozo did not read the transcripts.

On Saturday, Aug. 3, the family and Mr. Rebozo went by helicopter to Camp David, Md.

The president appeared to have rallied from the gloom of a man resigned to resigning. Over dinner in Aspen Lodge, he announced that he would fight on, C they take it? he asked his fa He was assured they could; would support him in what he decided.

But as the evening wore or weakened in his resolve showed, a member of the fa said, that he was "still so un of what he should do."

'Thinking Objectivel

On Sunday, Aug. 4, 1974, Nixon went to Camp D He once said that he like go to Camp David because presidential retreat, in the toctin Mountains o Maryl surrounded by a double fence and marines with arms, helped him to think jectively and get a perspectiv the complexities of his office.

On this gray and misty Sun he was trying desperately to in the job.

The Constitution made it pecially difficult to remov president, he argued. If he to resign, that might lea precedent that would make toppling of a president thro public pressure, instead of peachment, easier in the fut

So he reasoned, on this pl of higher purpose. On anot level, another consequence of resignation could be the thinkable: jail.

But the immediate problem the June 23 tapes. He now k that they had to be release the public. But how? For tactical problem, he summ Gen. Haig and Mr. St. Clair, press secretary Ronald Zie and speechwriters Price Patrick Buchanan to C David. It was agreed tha presidential statement w better accompany release of tapes than a speech. Wha say?

7-Hour Discussion

For seven hours, the staten was discussed, analyzed, wri and rewritten. The president Aspen Lodge, saw only Gen. H and Mr. Ziegler, and he saw t one at a time.

Most of the assistants, Price recalled, now fav resignation as an "inevit reality." They thought the p lic uproar that would follow lease of the tapes would f him out of office. But the p ident, they were told, wanted be certain of the reaction be making a decision. He wo be the last to face the "in table reality."

Late in the day, Mr. recalled, he received a call Washington from Gen. Haig.

"Steve, when did the presid first hear the June 23 tapes who knows that he did?"

"May 5, 8 or 7. The grand j and the prosecutors know it. testified to that."

'Could Be Fatal'

"That could be fatal."

In Belgium, where he is supreme commander of NA forces in Europe, Gen. Haig of this conversation, "I ne heard of such a thing. T doesn't mean it didn't happen it doesn't make sense. I can being interested in knowing wh he heard the tapes but I ca imagine being interested in knew that he did."

In Washington, Mr. Price s "We were trying to pin do when he had heard the tap On the question of who kn that he did, there was some that, but not in a sinister co text." Mr. Price declined to into the context.

Mr. Bull recalled that someti later, about 6 p.m., the presid phoned from Camp David.

"Steve, are you sure I hea the June 23 tapes back in May

Mr. Bull said he remember setting up these tapes on t machine in the president's o fice.

"Are you sure I heard the Is it possible you just set th up and I didn't listen them?"

Mr. Bull told the preside that, when he returned to t office, the counter on the m chine showed the tapes h been played.



As the denials by the White House increased, so did the scope of protest demonstrations at its gates.



David Levine-Opera Mi

A Worldwide Report

...bortion Issue: ...aw and Reality

By Nan Robertson

RIS (NYT).—The profound ...ut in many societies star- ...or unthinkable concept that ...man should have the right ...ecide what happens to her ...body is shaking Western ...pe.

...e issue is abortion, which ...unloosed the stormiest, most ...onate debates witnessed in ...t years.

...ether it is legalized, as it ... several months ago in ...an Catholic France, or de...d criminal and unconstitu...l, as it was in February by ... Germany's highest court, ...gap still yawns between law ...reality.

...nch doctors and hospital ...tors en masse are defying ...ew law, turning away legiti... applicants for abortion on ...nd, in the early weeks of ...ancy.

...e West German court struck ...a recently passed legislation ...alizing abortion as a call to ...ler.

Figures Differ

... the two countries combined, ...al of at least 800,000 women ... continue to undergo abor... each year. The official ...e for France is 300,000. The ...al figure is believed to be ...al times higher, since gov...ment statistics involve women ... report to hospitals for treat... after suffering the after...ts of abortions elsewhere.

...e worldwide picture is cha... with some developed coun... passing laws that may or ... not be observed by those ...owered to carry them out. ...e, religion-dominated na... prohibit abortion alto...er.

...ll it goes on, in rich and ... areas, performed in com...able clinics, by back-street ...hers, midwives or witch doc...

...erseas correspondents of ... New York Times and ex... on the subject were asked ...eport on how abortion ...ds in their areas. Here are ... findings:

...RANCE: The French Nation... Assembly, after a prolonged ... at times vicious debate, ...d on Nov. 29 to legalize ...rtion on demand at fixed ...s during the first 10 weeks ...regnancy. They thus ended ...ears of total prohibition in ...ce, overturning a law which ...ided severe fines and prison ...ences for any person per...ing an abortion and any ...an who underwent abortion. ... addition, the arch-conserva... National Council of the ...ical Association could sus... a doctor from practicing ...life.

Personal Belief

...e law went into effect on ... 18. Health Minister Simone ... the most powerful and pop... public defender of the gov...ment reform, admitted re...ly that many French doctors ... finding it hard to accept the ...te for reasons of profes...l ethics or personal belief.

...EST GERMANY: The West ...man parliament passed last ... a law permitting abortion ...demand during the first 12 ...s of pregnancy. It was never ... into force and, on Feb. 25, ... West German Supreme Court ... that it transgressed the ...titutional principle that ...yone shall have the right ...fe and inviolability of per...

...e verdict outraged West ...man voters, 59 per cent of ...n had declared themselves ...ne change in the latest opin...olls, and provoked big dem...rations in most West Ger... cities.

...elotte Funcke, a vice-presi... of the Bundestag, said that ... German women "would not ...t or abide by such a deci...

... lower court judge, Erich ...ler of Hannover, declared: ...a poor woman is convicted ...bortion before me because ...law is the way it is, I will ... the least possible punish..., let's say 100 marks ($40), ... I would pay it from my own ...et."

Italian View

...ALY: This Roman Catholic ...n is now in the throes of an ...ion reform issue that prom... to become even more emo... ...l than was divorce. In ...uary, Italy's Constitutional ...t, unlike its West German ...erpart, recognized the pos...ty of conflict between the ...titutional rights of an unborn ... and those of its mother.

...e court decided that the ...er's right to health and ...y must take precedence over ...mbryo, which is "not yet a ...n."

...tistics on the number of ...ions in Italy vary. The Min... of Health says 800,000 an...y. A 1963 convention of ...n gynecologists said up to ...illion. The World Health ...nization estimates 1.5 mil...

...ITAIN: A 1967 act of Par...nt permits abortion provided ...nuation of the pregnancy ...ves a risk greater to the ...er's physical or mental ...h than if the pregnancy were terminated. Two doctors are required to approve the operation, which must be carried out during the first 28 weeks of pregnancy.

Controversy

Controversy about it continues unabated and the House of Commons in February ordered a new inquiry into the workings of the law. The appointment of an investigating committee is seen as an acknowledgement that the present legislation is being seriously abused, especially by private clinics operating outside the National Health Service.

Many doctors, in both state and private clinics, do provide abortion on demand and the 28-week limitation is often disregarded.

The decision to review abortion legislation stemmed from favorable reaction to a bill introduced in Parliament earlier this year.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL: Abortion is illegal in both countries. Public opinion is still heavily influenced by centuries of Catholic tradition; when the abortion law was approved in France, the reaction was widely one of horror.

There are frequent attacks on abortion in the press and on state-run television. Even liberal clergy who adopt advanced attitudes on political rights draw the line at abortion.

Swiss Divided

SWITZERLAND: Here, as in other Western countries, abortion is an issue that sharply divides the nation. On March 7, the lower house of parliament mirrored this by narrowly rejecting a government bill that would have legalized abortions for other than medical reasons for the first time.

But here again, reality and the law are far apart. Switzerland has a reputation as an accommodating asylum for women who can afford an abortion.

SWEDEN: The ifs, ands and buts of a previous Swedish law were abolished in January. The new legislation stipulates that through the 12th week of pregnancy, the question of abortion is decided on by the mother. She can be denied an abortion only if the operation poses a serious risk to her life or health.

Doctors ethically repelled by the practice may be exempted by the board of health. All others must comply.

SOVIET UNION: Abortion was legalized in the Soviet Union in 1920, then prohibited under Stalin except for grave medical reasons. A 1955 decree re-established abortion, on demand, through the 12th week.

Today, while a woman has a right to an abortion, the government frowns on it, especially in the European areas of the Soviet Union where the population is shrinking. There is indirect but noticeable pressure on Russian women to have children.

Women seeking abortion are often met with hostility by doctors, 70 per cent of whom are women.

In Moscow alone, however, there are 200,000 abortions a year, about twice the number of births.

MIDDLE EAST: In the predominantly Moslem Arab countries, where private behavior is the responsibility of religious, not civil, courts, abortion remains strictly illegal.

Even in Lebanon, the most sophisticated of the area's nations, no reason for abortion is accepted, including the saving of the mother's life.

Indian Right

INDIA: An act in 1971 gave Indian women the right to obtain an abortion on demand in a hospital. Law or no law it is estimated that 5 million women undergo an abortion every year. Most of these are handled by quacks and midwives, with grave risks, in the villages where 80 per cent of Indian women live.

JAPAN: The Buddhist and Shintoist Japanese appear to have no religious restraint about abortion such as those that are debated in the Judeo-Christian West. But public opinion surveys indicate that many Japanese are troubled by abortion on the same grounds as those in the West—that it may be taking a human life.

The Japanese once considered their country an "abortion paradise." It was a title they did not relish. That form of population control, while still extensive in Japan, has been dropping in favor of contraception. Abortion has been legal almost on demand since 1948 through the seventh month of pregnancy.

ARGENTINA: Abortion is legally permitted in cases where the mother's health is at stake or when her illness threatens the health of her unborn child. In practice, this loophole allows abortion for anybody who can afford a doctor willing to perform it. For the poor it means dangerous operations in the village homes of midwives or nurses.

There is little likelihood of abortion reform in Argentina.

BRAZIL: The number of abortions in Brazil, all illegal, has been estimated by family-planning specialists at between 2 million and 2.5 million yearly, half of the 5 million annual conceptions.

U.S., NATO Hostility to Lisbon Aids Soviet Campaign

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON (WP).—The most successful foreign diplomat in Portugal today is Arnold Kalinin, 46, a new-breed Soviet ambassador who moves discreetly as headlines stress Moscow's support and sympathy for the Portuguese revolution.

Ambassador Kalinin's task has been made easier by U.S. and NATO hostility to the leftist military regime, which has made it clear that it cannot govern Portugal without sharing power with the Portuguese Communist party nor free the country's colonies without the cooperation of the Communist world.

In the small cold war raging over Portugal, the position of U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci has been made difficult, if not impossible. U.S. influence has been damaged by continuing NATO maneuvers off Portugal and a recent statement by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger contradicting the essence of a Carlucci speech that expressed a measure of understanding for the idealism of the officers who deposed Portugal's rightist dictatorship last April.

Mr. Carlucci's image has been damaged by allegations that he is a CIA operative assigned to "destablize" Portugal and reverse the Socialist thrust of the revolution.

In the last few weeks, while the Soviet Union won applause from the labor minister following his weeklong visit to Moscow, arranged by Mr. Kalinin, the U.S. ambassador was reduced to defending himself against sensational charges of CIA links. The embassy went so far as to invoke the press law, which carries penalties for insulting foreign diplomats.

Moderates in the military regime, among them senior advisers of President Francisco da Costa Gomes, are distressed by a situation forcing them to strengthen Portugal's ties with the Soviet Union because "nobody in the West is willing to help us so long as Washington remains aloof."

They said: "Before our revolution, nobody wanted to help us because we were a right-wing colonialist dictatorship. Now that we are freeing the colonies and trying to create a pluralistic democracy, nobody wants to help us because we're left wing. We can only conclude that the sad truth is that nobody really wants to help Portugal because it is Portugal."

This bitterness extends to the United States and NATO. Gen. Costa Gomes and Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves have assured Mr. Carlucci, and ambassadors from other NATO countries who expressed concern about the country's recent shift to the left, that Portugal intends to remain an active and loyal NATO member despite its revolutionary process.



AP.

Frank Carlucci

In an interview with Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., the Premier expressed dismay that the United States and NATO questioned Portugal's commitment to the Western alliance. Both Gen. Costa Gomes and Premier Gonçalves, in fact, have repeatedly tried to allay NATO fears, but without any apparent success.

As far as can be determined, Mr. Kalinin, like the Portuguese Communists, has not made NATO an issue. The Soviet ambassador reportedly gave Mr. Carlucci assurances during an informal lunch that Moscow has no designs on Portugal other than to expand contacts and influence, as in other NATO countries.

Yet there is no question that Moscow is carefully moving into the power vacuum caused by the loss of U.S. influence and prestige here. It has been due to the long U.S. association with the deposed dictatorship and apparent U.S. support for Gen. Antonio de Spinola, who was involved in a coup attempt that failed last month.

According to moderate senior officers, the United States and NATO seemed prepared to help Portugal until Gen. Spinola resigned as President last September, warning that the country was headed for a Communist takeover. The officers claimed that the turning point of relations with the United States was Gen. Spinola's meeting with former President Richard Nixon on the Azores last summer.

Officers at the meeting said an original friendly communiqué, implying major U.S. aid, was withdrawn following the general's private talk with Mr. Nixon. No Portuguese official was present at the conversation. Mr. Nixon's interpreter acted as the translator and Gen. Spinola never disclosed the content of the discussion to his Cabinet.

Gen. Spinola told an aide, however, that he had corrected a number of U.S. misconceptions on the revolution that had been conveyed to the administration by the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon, giving the impression that the general had been highly critical of former U.S. Ambassador Stuart Scott.

Unlike Mr. Carlucci, the Soviet ambassador has good credentials with the Portuguese leaders. Moscow supported the Portuguese Communist party throughout 50 years of persecution under the dictatorship. A lawyer by education, Mr. Kalinin served in Cuba before becoming the Soviet Union's first ambassador to Portugal. He arrived here last spring and almost at once Portugal began to trade with Russia and Communist Europe.

Mr. Kalinin and his delegation of about 35 diplomats have moved into a modern, six-story apartment building not far from Communist party headquarters in Lisbon. He apparently has been careful to avoid conspicuous contact with Communist party secretary-general Alvaro Cunhal, a Moscow protégé who adheres to the Soviet ideological line.

80 Officials

Most Soviet Embassy personnel speak excellent Portuguese, receive visitors politely and often offer them coffee or vodka in a second-floor waiting room. The Russians also opened a consulate, a commercial mission and a merchant marine office for tourists, cargo and fishing vessels which have been docking in Portugal since last summer. In all, there are an estimated 80 Soviet officials in Lisbon and a resident Tass correspondent. Western sources estimate that among them are five or six KGB agents.

Whatever Moscow's long-term strategy, Mr. Kalinin has played his role with professional discretion. He has invited key Armed Forces Movement officers to visit Moscow, congratulated the military regime after it put down the coup last month, and has caused no upset in Portugal's tense cold-war atmosphere.

Significantly, his best friend in Lisbon is the Cuban ambassador, whose legation is among the most active in Portugal.

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128 1100 cc	140 km/h	37,5 sec	7,2	6,1
131 1300 cc	150 km/h	36,5 sec	7,6	6,8
132 1600 cc	165 km/h	34,0 sec	8,5	7,65

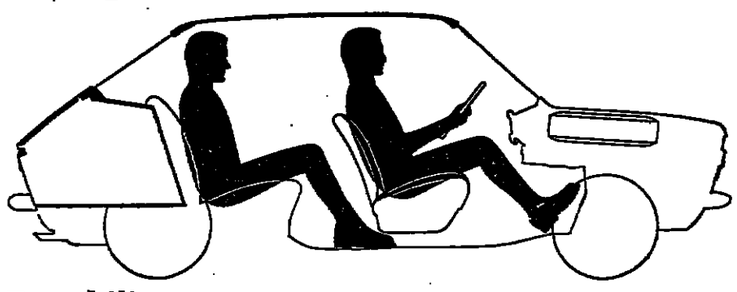
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Carl Ally

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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The Generalissimo

For years he had seemed a tall ghost, palely loitering on his Elba in the East China Sea, while his son managed a thriving if controversial state on Taiwan. But many memories clustered around the taut figure of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and his death thrust them suddenly on a world which was watching his defeat repeated in another, neighboring area.

For Americans, still haunted by the political traumas inflicted by their "loss" of China, and wondering if they were to be suffered again in the wake of Communist victories in Indochina, the memories invoked by Chiang's death were painful. Yet he was, in essence, that kind of personage which history has often seen, in the Girondins, in Kerensky: the revolutionary made and broken by revolution.

It is not easy for this generation to realize that Chiang was a revolutionary—to it he has appeared the counter-revolutionary, brooding in Taiwan on the lost mainland, determined, as his testament again shows, to return in triumph when the Communism of Mao should have been defeated in the field, or crumbled under its own contradictions with the eternal verities of ancient China.

Yet Chiang as a young soldier fought for Sun Yat Sen against China's Manchu imperial dynasty, in a day when an emperor governed all Korea, a German emperor had troops on the Chinese mainland and a British king-emperor ruled Hong Kong. Much of that imperial glory vanished with World War I, more with World War II. What had seemed revolutionary in 1911 appeared merely Napoleonic in 1949, when Chiang had met his Waterloo at the hands of his sometimes ally, often foe, Mao Tse-tung.

Chiang Kai-shek, though an able soldier, was no Napoleon. The vast and troubled land he sought to bring to unity under his doctrinely vague Kuomintang presented more problems than he was able to solve; at best he could win formal acceptance of his leadership from greedy and ambitious warlords, but he was able neither to put down the Communists nor repel the Japanese invaders. He ranked as one of the big four during World War II, but it is doubtful whether Churchill or Stalin accepted equality with him willingly; if was Roosevelt and the Americans who really won for Chiang's China that place in world councils represented by a permanent seat in the Security Council.

That, too, is lost to whatever of China the name of Chiang Kai-shek still embodies. Personally incorruptible, ascetic and Methodist, backed by a charming and forceful wife, Chiang was to lose the mainland because he could never impose his own standards on a venal new mandarinate nor infuse his ideals of nationalism into a nation. Now, one wonders what the fate of Taiwan will be, no longer a pedestal for that heroic statue, just as one wonders what the mainland will become when the aged Mao is no more. Chiang Kai-shek accomplished more, against great odds, than his critics may be willing to admit, just as he lost more than he was ever ready to accept. His epitaph must be a question mark for the historians to wrangle over when the politicians and their glib exclamation points of praise or blame have, like him, departed.



Wallace on Vietnam And U.S. Leadership

By David S. Broder

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Any thought that the United States might be spared the agony of recrimination over "who lost Vietnam" can be forgotten. George Wallace, who has built a political career on the exploitation of divisive issues, has fastened on the tragedy unfolding in Indochina as the latest weapon in his unending assault on the nation's leadership.

An almost casual question, tossed in at the end of a lengthy interview with the Alabama governor the other afternoon, prompted a flood of angry rhetoric.

Wallace was on an emotional "high" throughout the interview, relishing the favorable findings from his annual physical checkup that morning in Birmingham, and savoring this week's scheduled confrontation with the North Carolina Democratic politicians. They are so afraid of his winning a repeat victory in their state in 1976 that they are considering abolishing their presidential primary.

Combative Edge

But the feistiness of his previous comments took on a combative edge when Wallace was asked about his reaction to the rout in Vietnam and Cambodia.

"There is going to be a great revulsion in this country against our going in there and not winning that war," he said. "The people of this country are going to remember the politicians who were intimidated by the loud noisemakers in the streets."

"This is an emotional thing," he said, carried along by the force of his own feelings. "The people can't stomach a government that wasted all that money and all those lives for no purpose. They supported their government, because they're patriotic Americans, but if we weren't going to win it, we should never have gone in.

"We ought to have bombed them out of existance up in North Vietnam. People say that would be barbaric, but if we had done it when some of us first said it, it wouldn't have cost one-tenth or one-fifteenth the lives that have been lost—and we would have won. We should have bombed them into submission, or we shouldn't have gone in there in the first place."

The point had been made. But Wallace, displaying the same headstrong quality that led to his fateful choice of retired U.S. Air Force Gen. Curtis LeMay as his 1968 running-mate, was unable to curb his own anger.

'Liars and Cheats'

"I knew the Communists would never keep the Paris accords," he said. "They're liars and cheats, and anyone who thinks you can have detente with them without being able to look them in the eye because they know you've got the strength and will use it—they're crazy."

"Fellows like LeMay that they called hawks, they're the real doves. LeMay would have end that war. The real warmong are those who cut the heart of our defense for all these so welfare programs. And those said, 'Oh no, you mustn't co the war to them'—they're ones who are going to have answer for this."

Some small warning bell w off inside Wallace's head. he broke off his chain of thou to say, "Don't write that I'm vocating nuclear war, 'cause not. I'm not calling for any war either, but the American p ple are getting tired of hear that every regime that fights Communists is corrupt. The corruption is Communism, 'ca that's what destroys freedom, rather put up with a little mo corruption than have to live whole life in a straitjacket."

Conspiratorial Theor

And then, without forewarni Wallace slipped into a conspi torial theory of history wh made it seem that American g ernments for the past two gene tions had been, wittingly or wittingly, the agents of inter tional Communism.

"That's what's at the root it—Communism," he said, "a we're the ones who let the Co munists take over Eastern rope. I knew even when I just a kid in the barracks t Communism was the real ene Hitler was bad, but if it ha been Hitler, it would have b someone else, Schultz or some leading the Germans. We brou Hitler to power by our venge Versailles Treaty.

"Then when Hitler fought R sia, we were the ones who sa Russia. If it hadn't been for aid, the Germans and the R sians might have fought e other to death. And then we stroyed and disarmed Jap which could have been a bul to Russian power in the East.

"They ask what does Wall know about foreign policy? W they've been running foreign p icy, and we've had four wars the last 60 years, and what do have to show for it? That's so record."

Thus spoke George Walla who, in case you need remindi is leading the polls for the 1 Democratic presidential nomin tion.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Commitment?

What, if anything, do the people and government of the United States now owe to the people and government of South Vietnam? This question does not admit of any easy answer, entangled as it is in considerations of ethical responsibility, political commitment, and strategic self-interest, as well as the ambiguities of a shared history between a very powerful nation and a very weak one.

Beyond the clear call of human fellow feeling, there resides the hard and complex political question of the relationship between the United States and South Vietnam. The South Vietnamese ambassador to Washington stated bitterly that the world could draw "only one possible conclusion: . . . that is, it is safer to be an ally of the Communists, and it looks like it is fatal to be an ally of the United States."

At his news conference last week, President Ford implicitly criticized the Democratic-controlled Congress for its failure to appropriate all the funds he had requested for Vietnamese military aid. Secretary of Defense Schlesinger meanwhile has repeatedly stated his view that this country has a moral—though not a legal—commitment to continue aid indefinitely to South Vietnam, a commitment allegedly given before Saigon agreed to sign the Paris peace protocols in 1973.

"I think that it was strongly stated to the South Vietnamese government that the United States government intended to see to it that the Paris accords were indeed enforced," Secretary Schlesinger said a few days ago.

It is clear that any such commitment, if it was ever made, has no legal basis. The Paris accords permit one-for-one replacement of military equipment but do not obligate the United States to provide such help. If Secretary of State Kissinger, the chief negotiator of those accords, offered private assurances of aid or, more ambitiously, intimated that the United States would respond to North Vietnamese violations with renewed bombing or the reintroduction of ground troops, he has never acknowledged doing so. At his news conference explaining the Paris agreements on Jan. 24, 1973, Mr. Kissinger said categorically: "There are no secret understandings."

* * *

If such understandings ever existed the government of South Vietnam has been on notice for more than a year and a half that they would not be fulfilled. Effective Aug. 15, 1973, the Nixon administration accepted a ban imposed by Congress against further bombing anywhere in Vietnam or Cambodia.

That leaves open the question of military aid, which has continued but on a declining basis. It has been the position of this newspaper, particularly in view of the intensified North Vietnamese attacks of recent months in open violation of the Paris agreements, that the United States should continue to provide military aid to South Vietnam for a definitely limited period, but possibly as much as the next three years. Legal commitments and diplomatic hints aside, there is always an implicit responsibility not to abandon a military ally if it has any prospect of making a go of it.

The sudden collapse of much of South Vietnam's army, however, makes the military aid question moot. Poor generalship and a breakdown in morale—not an immediate shortage of equipment and ammunition—caused the rout of recent days. Unless the Saigon government can soon achieve a remarkable reversal of the military situation, the fate of the country will have been settled before further American equipment could make any difference.

* * *

It is never easy to come to terms with failure and disappointment, even if it is *the failure of an effort that was mistaken* in its basic premises, as America's involvement in Vietnam was. The United States made a fundamental miscalculation of its own national interests in intervening on a large scale in 1965 and fighting there for three years. It then spent the next five years trying to extricate itself while at the same time hoping that "Vietnamization" of the war would gradually enable South Vietnam to fight successfully on its own. That gamble appears now to have failed.

If challenged, a nation's sense of its own honor can never much exceed its perception of its own vital interests. Southeast Asia has never been an area of vital American interest. Only the gratuitous American intervention made it appear to be such an area. The lives, money, and energy expended were out of all proportion to any discernible American interest. When means and ends are so disproportionate, a shift in policy sooner or later becomes inevitable.

For seven years, since President Johnson withdrew as a candidate for re-election and initiated the Paris peace talks, the United States has been trying to withdraw from that over-commitment and yet create conditions in which South Vietnam could continue on its own. The events of recent weeks have sadly proved that South Vietnam could not prevail militarily unless helped by American bombing and propably also by American ground troops. Regardless of their lingering sense of obligation, the American people long ago rightly determined that those are heavy costs that they would not pay again in Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Who Lost the Future?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Ford has invited the American people to assess the blame for who lost Vietnam, and President Thieu in Saigon has invited us to rush to his aid or be branded as "traitors," but maybe we don't need any more divisions than we now have. There is enough blame in this tragedy to cover us all.

George Santayana thought that "those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." But Carl Sandberg believed "the past is a bucket of ashes." In any event, the need now is for unity, or before long America will be debating who lost the future.

In the 21 months between now and the end of President Ford's unelected term in office, this country will need all the unity it can muster in order to face some very hard economic problems at home and plenty of delicate and even dangerous decisions abroad.

During this time, we will probably have excessively high unemployment (now running at 8.7 per cent or over 8 million people, the worst record in 34 years), high prices, high interest rates, a high rate of inflation, and all the social problems that go with them.

Problems Abroad

Overseas, there will be the critical Geneva conference on the Middle East, instability in Latin America, Europe and Africa, and a fundamental re-evaluation of world oil policy, trade and monetary policy and strategic arms policy.

These momentous questions cannot be avoided or postponed until we have a new elected administration: therefore, they require cooperation between the President and the Congress. And, harder still, this cooperation will have to be achieved by the political parties while they are fighting the presidential election of 1976.

Even if we were not at the same time celebrating the 200th anniversary of the republic, which is scarcely a time for partisan rancor, the need for a moratorium on past disappointments and failures would be compelling. But since the collapse of the South Vietnamese and Cambodian Armies, and the failure of Henry Kissinger's latest Middle East mission, our politics have taken a nasty turn in the opposite direction.

This has happened almost by accident. Only a few days ago, President Ford was appealing publicly for a return to a bipartisan or nonpartisan foreign policy. About at the same time, and in the same spirit, Secretary of State Kissinger had another of his periodic meetings with Dean Rusk, George Ball, McGeorge Bundy, Cyrus Vance and other prominent members of past Democratic administrations, plus his academic critics of both parties, to discuss where the nation goes from here.

But a few days later, caught on vacation in a news conference in San Diego, which probably should never have been held, Ford was vaguely blaming the Democratic Congress for failing to keep "promises" which were never made, and even wondering whether the United States was a dependable ally.

This is all a little sad and particularly odd, since only a few weeks ago the President was telling some of us that he didn't know what promises, if any, had actually been made at the Paris peace talks, and, in any event, he stressed that he wanted to stay out of the controversies of the past and get people together in solving the problems of the present and the future.

The danger of all this pawing through the ashes of the past is that it prolongs the agonizing divisions of Vietnam, distorts history, and, worst of all, suggests that the 55,000 Americans who lost their lives in Vietnam were somehow abandoned, not by a Saigon army that wouldn't fight, but by a Democratic Congress that wouldn't add another half-billion to the hundreds of billions already voted in the worst gamble of American history. Who needs this?

Support Needed

What is needed now, or so it seems here, is not more guns for Thieu, but pity, and relief and organized world political and economic support for the suffering Vietnamese people. This is our national duty since we added to their agony, and it is within our power if the parties will forget the politics and deal together with the humanity of the problem.

Beyond this, maybe the time has come for the administration to put the principle of bipartisanship into operation instead of merely talking about it. Also, for Henry to stay home. Looking to the future, he needs the help of both parties in negotiating the problems of the Middle East, oil, trade, money and arms, and the State Department needs him.

He cannot again spend weeks at the Geneva conference, arguing with the Arabs and Israelis, while other urgent problems are left to a department getting radio instructions from his shuttle airplane.

The problems are simply too numerous, too complicated and too serious to be left to one man or one party, fussing over the past with an opposition party that controls the Congress. These problems have to be delegated to the best minds we have in these coming 21 months, or the politics of the election will tear us apart and bring us down to our 200th anniversary next year looking more divided than we actually are.

After all, as somebody said, "America is a tune—it must be sung together."

The Superpower Cop-Out

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—No nation can pretend to be a superpower when its foreign policy suffers such blows as that of the United States in Southeast and Southwest Asia, when its economy reels, its unemployment zooms, its currency staggers, and when its leadership, symbolized by a chief executive who chooses that moment to take off time for golf, faces its crises in paralyzed confusion.

The lack of faith, morale, self-abnegation and willpower now being displayed on the ash-heap of a *pax americana* cannot but appall our friends and comfort our enemies. Meanwhile we confirm the acute percipience of De Tocqueville, who long before our present bewildered diplomacy and wavering alliances observed:

"There is a propensity that induces democracies to obey impulse rather than prudence and to abandon a mature design for the gratification of momentary passion."

Great Danger

The great danger now is that the United States will again, despite denials, withdraw into isolation. We can, after all, assure ourselves that we possess a nuclear stockpile and means of delivery that are more formidable than anyone's, given the will to use these—in extremis. Already polls show the majority of Americans opposes intervention to save Israel or Europe.

Once more Congress intrudes ever more influentially into its constitutionally unintended role of foreign policy, a role in the past market by such tombstones as the War of 1812, the Spanish-American war and the crippling of the Versailles Treaty and League of Nations. And the deeper Congress gets into U.S. diplomacy, the more it is influenced by lobbies.

Our version of democracy has always been especially subject to lobby pressures, which is understandable because it is part of the give and take of rival opinions. But, although all Americans are hyphenated—Italo-Americans, Jewish-Americans, Greek-Americans, Afro-Americans, Irish-Americans—since virtually all our ancestors originated abroad, it is unwise to allow any group's lobby to have excessive weight.

In 1948, during a vital Italian election, Washington deliberately encouraged Italo-Americans to appeal to their kinfolk against Communist voters in their original motherland. Arabs resent the political importance given by congressmen to Jewish-Americans. Turks complain of Greek-American pressures. Ireland's brilliant foreign minister explodes when U.S. politicians naively tell him that, contrary to Dublin's desires, they are organizing aid for the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Abandoning the old American idea of service to the state, the United States now is defended by armed forces recruited as professionals on the basis of high pay and privileges. To do tough military jobs if hires private companies like Bird Air, Vinnell Corp. and Civilian Air Transport rather than assign its own soldiery.

Company wars have begun to substitute for surrogate wars as an American device. The company battalion or air group has replaced the once-familiar company town. Unconsciously we streamline a system employed elsewhere in other days—Sir John Hawkwood's White Company, the British and Dutch East India Companies.

A growing lack of national discipline or spirit of civic duty exists in the United States. Intellectual lassitude accepts prejudice or passion as a substitute for thought. The nation talks tough—and quite obviously without intention of backing up its words—about what it will do there is another oil blockade.

We accept the idea that, o economy, which keeps us goi can be destroyed by others; b we refuse to contemplate, as u just, the use of our immense fo stockpiles as a diplomatic cou terpoise. We ban the superaut transport from our factories b contemplate allowing foreig models access to our airports.

Riddled by Amateurs

Our diplomacy is often riddl by inept amateurs appointed f political favors, although, as a classic French expert (Franço de Callières) wrote: "The veria fool would not entrust the com mand of an army to a man who sole badge of merit was . . . h adroit practice of the courtie art in the palace."

Now there is pressure to em ple our intelligence service, th letting the Soviet KGB move in the vacuum. America, the la of antitrust acts, happily pe mits its immense multination corporations to undermine t dollar. Recently Secretary Ki singer appealed for "a renew sense of national purpose." I was scoffed at.

For France, a taut, intelligen and disciplined democracy, disas ter in Vietnam produced succes sively an incipient civil war—an finally De Gaulle. The Unite States has had its own Vietna —plus Watergate and Geral Ford. Meanwhile, the nation wal lows along with all the elan an dynamism of a tub of butter.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 7, 1900

LONDON—The Press Association stated that Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrived at Southampton yesterday morning from the Cape on the steamship Norman. Mr. Rhodes declined to discuss South African affairs or to make any statement with reference to his recent reported criticisms of the military arrangements in Kimberley. Mr. Rhodes only plans to remain in England for a few weeks.

Fifty Years Ago

April 7, 1925

SAN FRANCISCO—The 40th anniversary of chop suey, just celebrated in San Francisco, has revived the controversy whether the "Chinese dish" originated in the Golden Gate city or in Chicago. Anyway, it is established that chop suey is certainly American and that no Chinaman ever ate the concoction in his homeland. China's only contribution is the bamboo sprout, one of its chief ingredients.

Letters

Israel's Security

Anthony Lewis, in his article about "Security for Israel," conveniently forgets the fact that until 1967 neither Sinai, nor Golan, Gaza Strip and West Bank were occupied by Israel; it therefore makes no sense to say that the unwillingness of the Arab countries to make peace with Israel is caused by that occupation. With this, Mr. Lewis's whole argument falls flat. It is not hesitancy by Israel to return the territory, but refusal by the Arab countries to make peace even then, which is the decisive factor.

Israel has often stated "what it is ultimately willing to do in return for true peace"; and that this cannot include self-destruction should be obvious; but there have never been positive responses from the other side. The sometimes constructive parts of Mr. Sadat's speeches, put in for Western newspapers and which generally are denied a few days after, cannot replace the negative attitudes in actual negotiations.

J. HEIMANN.
London.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1975

'uromarket

Eurodollar Bond Prices Drop As Volume of New Issues Rises

By William Ellington

›NDON, April 6 (AP-DJ).—·dollar bond prices were ·rally marked down one or : points last week as post- ·ar announcements of new is- rose to five for a total of million.

·though dealers had been ·ipating an increase in new · activity, acute congestion on New York bond market and ·ful comments from U.S. ·sury Secretary William ·n prompted further mark- ·s. Among other things, Mr. ·n warned that U.S. bond ·s could rise to 10 per cent ·ore because of the un- ·dented $80 billion of Trea- financing expected this year.

·e prospect of rising U.S. yields made European bond ·rs distinctly uncomfortable, ·se Eurodollar bond yields are ·dy lower than those in New . Several dealers believe a ·er divergence in the yields ·een the two markets is un- ·y.

. Illustration of the difference ·een yields can be seen with ·0-million, five-year offering ·e Eurobond market of Miles ·seas Capital NV, a financing ·diary of Miles Laboratories

·is issue is being offered with ·nnual coupon rate of 9.25 cent. Yet a similar-quality ·nillion, seven-year issue in York of Portland General ·ric Co. carried a 10-per-cent ·annual coupon rate when of- . at par last week. Calculated ·n annual basis comparable Miles Overseas, the Portland ·ral yield came to 10.25 per

·rmally, higher New York yields would encourage U.S. ·panies to turn to the Euro- bond market for cheaper financing. However, in many circumstances, a U.S. withholding tax on interest payments is applied, which would make such issues unattractive to international investors.

Before 1974 the U.S. Internal Revenue Service almost automatically exempted U.S. companies from the withholding tax because U.S. corporate Eurobond issues were encouraged to protect the balance of payments. However, the IRS stopped giving exemptions last year. Miles Overseas continues to be exempt because it represents refunding of an issue that originally had no withholding tax.

Although market prices declined last week, an offering of seven-year, 9.25-per-cent notes of Industrial Bank of Japan was highly successful. The amount of the offering was increased by $5 million to $35 million and the price set at par.

Its success would indicate that a forthcoming $25-million, five-year note issue of Honda Motor Co. with the same 9.25-per-cent coupon rate also could be priced at par.

Also scheduled to be offered is a $40-million, 10-year issue of Caisse Nationale de L'Energie, a subsidiary of Electricité de France. Guaranteed by the French government, the CNE offering carries a 9.25-per-cent coupon with the offering price expected at a discount.

Although investors have been showing preference for maturities shorter than 10 years, the CNE issue provides a purchase fund that will retire up to $1.6 million of the bonds each year if the market price should drop below par. This assurance of market support, coupled with an attractive yield, should make the issue sell well, its supporters say.

The yield will be higher than an outstanding $40-million, seven-year issue of Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur bearing 9 per cent, which was quoted at around par Friday.

Another scheduled offering is a $25-million, seven-year issue of the Swedish Export Credit Corp. with a 9-per-cent coupon. The attraction of this issue is that sinking-fund purchases starting next year will reduce the average life to 4.06 years.

Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) also is in the market with a $25-million, seven-year issue bearing a generous 10.25-per-cent coupon rate.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	March 28 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index ..	203.5	200.8	232.2
*Currency in cir.	$78,113,000	$77,849,000	$71,762,000
*Total loans	$129,168,000	$129,429,000	$119,413,000
Steel prod. (tons) ..	2,673,000	2,669,000	2,872,000
Auto production ...	123,747	105,348	144,729
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,385,000	8,376,000	9,041,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ..	415,745	422,209	533,763
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr...	34,116,000	34,519,000	34,519,000
Busn failures	247	302	237

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	March	Prior Month	1974
Employed	83,849,000	84,027,000	85,779,000
Unemployed	7,980,000	7,484,000	4,662,000
	Feb.	Prior Month	1974
Ind'stl Prodn	110.3	113.7	124.8
*Personal income .	$1,194,000,000	$1,191,100,000	$1,113,400,000
*Money supply ...	$283,900,000	$282,200,000	$273,100,000
Csmrs price index .	157.2	156.1	141.5
Cnstrctn contr'cts ..	135	135	187
*Mfr's inventories ..	$155,809,000	$151,624,000	$124,831,000
*Exports	$8,789,000	$9,411,900	$7,546,900
*Imports	$7,872,000	$9,622,400	$7,317,200

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Effects of Tax Reduction on Recession Awaited

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT)—With the huge tax-reduction bill signed into law a week ago after a relatively swift passage through the legislative mill, Washington can—and must—turn now without distraction to the other top priorities on the economic calendar: a reasonably controlled government spending plan, a cohesive and practical energy program and improved economic relations in the international sphere.

That is not to say, of course, that the adoption of the $23-billion compromise on tax rebates and reductions has magically and instantly solved all the problems inherent in the nation's worst recession since World War II.

No doubt it will take some time for that huge fiscal stimulant to work its way through the economic stream, although perhaps it will not move as slowly as the last big general tax cut (the $12-billion one proposed by President Kennedy) more than a decade ago. But the effects of the latest effort to shake the country out of a cyclical business downturn by following the tax route will be appearing fairly soon, although the nation will have to exercise some patience until they become clearly visible.

Great Danger Seen

The great danger now is that, in the face of continuing dire statistics on unemployment and several other aspects of the economy, Congress will become unnerved and impatient with the slow progress apparently being made toward recovery.

As unemployment pushes toward the 9-per-cent level and business activity remains depressed for a further three months or more, there might be a great temptation in the Capitol to approve unwise new spending projects without taking cognizance of their necessity at this time or the long-term harm they would inflict on the overall economy.

Economists have been noting that the return to full employment in several of our earlier five postwar recessions, all of which were milder than the current business contraction, took several years. There is no reason to believe that history will not be repeated this time.

It will be incumbent on the Ford administration to keep the pressure on Congress to avoid the grave mistake of excessive financial stimulus. The President did that in his message announcing he would sign the new tax bill when he drew a line at the $60-billion level to indicate he would veto spending that carried the fiscal 1976 federal deficit beyond that level.

Fear in Bond Sector

Fear that Congress will not exercise restraint in the spending area is rather widespread among economic analysts and in the financial markets, especially the bond sector.

There has been abundant talk—perhaps too much—about the possibility of next year's deficit rising to the $100-billion level, about heavy government financing crowding other borrowers out of the credit markets and about a return of double-digit interest rates and inflation. The bond market has already become greatly unsettled by such worries.

However, economists, including Albert Cox jr. of Lionel D. Edie Co., have suggested that most of those worries are either excessive or quite premature.

Those who take a sanguine view of the outlook point to the depth of the current recession and the great amount of slack in the economy as assurances that the horrors of another overheated economy will be slow in returning, unless some misguided initiatives are taken to hasten the recovery process.

But, when Congress returns tomorrow from its Easter recess, it will be confronted with proposals to increase government spending on such things as higher price supports for farmers, home-mortgage subsidies, more public jobs, expanded health insurance, energy and numerous other projects.

Ford Blames Congress

President Ford last week decried the fact that Congress had not taken action on cutbacks of about $17 billion in federal

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 8)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—The stock market finished sharply lower last week as depressing economic and international news flowed in. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 23 points in the week to 747.26.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange was the smallest in many weeks as institutional interest lagged. For example, volume on Thursday dropped to 13.9 million shares, the smallest since Jan. 20, when 13.45 million shares changed hands.

The decline in institutional activity was attributed to the ending of their window-dressing efforts of the last few weeks. Last Monday was the final session in which institutions could adjust their portfolios for their March quarter reports.

Brokers noted that one of the main reasons for the market's sell-off last week was the prospects of a possible resurgence in interest rates.

Bond prices were under severe pressure for most of the week as heavy borrowing demand by corporations and the Treasury continued. Some losses were recouped Friday. The Treasury last week said it may need to raise about $17.5 billion more cash by June 30, about $13 billion more than expected a month earlier.

Rising interest rates generally are considered bearish for the stock market because interest-bearing investments compete with stocks for available investment money. The market's sharp advance since mid-December had been credited mainly to the decrease in interest rates.

Adding to investors' gloom was the news Friday that the nation's unemployment rate climbed to 8.7 per cent in March, the highest level since 1941.

A further depressant came in the form of a statement by Treasury Secretary William Simon that double-digit interest rates might return if the Federal Reserve Board, the nation's money manager, expanded the money supply to accommodate a federal deficit that could top $70 billion for the fiscal year starting July 1.

A final bearish factor was the deteriorating military situation in South Vietnam and Cambodia, which prompted selling.

Over-Counter Market

·EW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the ·nter industrials giving the high, low ·last bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last prices. All quotations supplied by the ·ional Association of Securities Dealers ·, are not actual transactions but are ·resentative interdealer prices at which ·e securities could have been sold. ·es do not include retail markup, ·rkdown or commission. ·s supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
'olzn. 20a	18	5½	4¾	4¾	[illegible]
AT Corp	170	3½	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
Inc .21e	27	12¼	11¼	11¼	—1
Indust	31	2¼	1¾	2	— ¼
Corp	13	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
biPap .12e	7	9½	9½	9½	— ½
o Chem s	21	12½	12	12	— ½
helCo .40	18	11½	11	11	
snWesly .40	76	9	8¾	8¾	+ ¾
ance Ross	86	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
anced Mem	155	4⅝	3⅝	4	
ancdMicr De	601	9⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
ant Corp	12	13	12	12	—1
et Inc	134	10½	9⅝	9½	—1
co Eagl Min	317	5¾	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅜
California	3	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
enNGag 1.20	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
thus Corp	82	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
kaInti ind	135	12	12	12	
ichCM .½?	¼	⅛	½	48½	48½
andAlex .90	585	31⅞	31⅛	31½	
Bakhwl 1.60	352	20¾	19¾	20⅛	— ¼
olnc .12e	36	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
rgan Pharm	163	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
d Leisure	7	2½	2½	2½	
Teleph .40	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Bacon .35	82	5¾	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
BoxBd .40e	9	12	12	12	
rex Inc	98	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Appraisal	147	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
Beef Packer	104	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Building .36	c9	7	6	7	+1
Express .80	5991	39	36½	36½	—2¼
Filtrona .52	18	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
FinlCorp .04	747	11⅞	11	11⅛	— ⅝
FinlCp pfl	255	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
FinlCp wt	43	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Furniture	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Greetings .25	800	11⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1¼
aFranc .05e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Microsystm	1249	13⅝	12¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Nuclear	325	4	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
uasar Petro	58	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Telecomm	72	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Telev&Com	35	10¼	10	10	— ¼
eldMfg .80	30	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ½
estGrp Inc	6	2	2	2	
arre Devel	136	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
omp. Inc	21	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
lite Inc	125	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
osDevices s	160	9¼	7¼	9¼	+2¼
rson Jacobs	515	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
uarBush .60	2863	38½	34⅞	35	—3⅝
Corp .06e	48	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
colnc .30b	59	16	14⅞	15	—1
dDigit Data	350	6¼	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
d Material	58	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
n Maylair	154	2½	2	2	— ½
Petrol s	44	8¼	7⅝	8	
VnGas 1.10	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
w Automot	31	2½	2½	2½	
WayMfg .50	34	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
da Corp	271	7⅞	6⅝	7⅝	+1¼
nSkling Cp	6	9	9	9	
ColaBtlg .34	216	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
TrkLnA .60	22	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ¼
GasLt 1.20	102	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
NREs 1.70e	74	2⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
ticStl .70	41	12¼	12	12	
Hotels .10	6	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
od Oceanics	194	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛
odOcen un	7	10½	9½	10	— ½
odOcen wt	19	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
mMed Lab	3	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
n Corp	65	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Inf 1.20	89	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
ockInd .20	1	4	4	4	
Warn .1e	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
d Atomics	63	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
r Bros Inc	138	4⅛	3½	4	— ⅛
rFentres .80	33	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ¼
vinLyon .40	160	14⅞	14	14⅛	— ¼
Mfg .02e	451	13½	11½	11⅝	—1¼
k Corp	193	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
orHyd 1.28	14	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
3idgEq .80	9	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
amRlt 1.25e	227	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
aGeo .44	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
er Green .50	20	11¼	10½	11⅛	+ ⅝
en Cp .40a	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
es HindePh	31	13⅝	13¼	13½	
esMfg .85e	63	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
ett Winston	48	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
ett Winst un	26	2½	2	2	— ½
etFurn .80	37	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
esa Mkts .60	23	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
yCorp .20	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
d Oil .04e	98	5	3⅝	3⅝	—1⅛
ine FASH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	5
ns Co .42	75	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
nap Mf .85e	49	9½	9¼	9¼	
y Labs	133	18⅞	16½	17⅛	—1¼
smPap A	9	5½	5½	5½	
ley Corp	46	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
line Corp	6	3	3	3	
Labs .24	420	39⅛	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
rageCan .16	41	6	3	6	+ ⅛
rageMgt .24	6	8	8	8	
Co	19	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
inc .04e	59	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
Med Scien	168	12	9½	12	+1¾
Rad Labs	2	6½	6	6	— ¼
kHillpw 2.3	15	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
k Drugs .53	344	10⅞	9	10⅛	+1⅜
ChipStp .24	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	
fidSupp .60a	8	15½	14¾	15⅛	— ⅝
EvanFrm .60	17	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
mia In .60b	53	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
anza Intl	218	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
h Newspap 1	23	18¼	18¼	18¼	
AllenH .12	5	4	4	4	
onCoB 1.04	25	10½	10¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
en Ind .30	23	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
d Insulation	366	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
aco Inc .60a	48	20¾	19½	20½	+ ⅛
nad Paige	5	5½	5½	5½	
ner Ind .16e	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
eo Ltd	9	6⅛	5	5	—1⅛
ks Inl .30	82	15	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
tol Brass .40	15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
tol Prod	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
idvewfin .32	556	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
keScanl .60	43	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
wardBNC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BrownTom Inc	144	15¾	14¾	14¾	—1
Browning Arms	65	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ½
Brunsinc .15e	9	9½	9¼	9⅝	
BuckbeeMear .40	128	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
Buckeyelntl .10r	203	6⅝	5⅝	6	+ ⅞
Burng RL Cp .20	305	12⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—1½
Burnup&Sims	1659	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Butler Mfg .80	96	19¾	18	18⅛	—1½
CFS Conti Inc	89	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
CPT Corp	59	4½	4	4	— ½
Cable Funding	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
CabotJP Equit	7	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
Cafeterias .24	11	8	7⅜	8	+ ¼
Calbioche	27	10½	10	10	— ½
CalMaine Foods	18	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cal Windsor	20	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cambridge Mem	67	3⅞	3⅛	3½	— ⅜
CameronIrnWk 1	55	100	95	100	+5
CampTagg 1.40	151	27¼	25½	25½	—1½
Campus Casual 1	64	10¼	9¼	10¼	+ ½
Canandaig Wine	5	4½	4½	4½	
CannonMill n.78a	51	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ¼
Capitechinc s	9	3	3	3	
CarbolineCo .32	118	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅞
CardiacPacmk s	42	18	17¼	17¼	— ¾
Carpent Pap .22e	15	9¼	9¼	9¼	
CascadeCp .30a	27	8⅛	8¼	8½	
Cayman Corp	126	1¼	1	1	— ¼
CedarPoint .50	109	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
Cencor Inc	8	3⅜	3	3	— ⅜
CentMtgRlt 1.37e	3	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
CentTel pf 2	4	26	25½	25½	— ½
CentVtPSvc 1.28	33	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
CentyTelEnt .10e	60	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Chambrln Mf .52	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Champ Parts .16	185	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
ChampProd .60	7	13	12½	12½	+ ¼
Channel Co	162	7⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
CharlesRiv Brds	40	22½	22	22	— ½
Charming Shop	42	5½	4¾	5½	+ ¼
Chart House .96	247	32	30	30¼	— ¾
ChathamMfg .72	14	7¼	6½	[illegible]	+ ¾
ChatmDrug .24e	2	5½	5½	5½	
Chef Pierre	26	8½	7	7	—1½
ChemedCorp .52	72	10¼	9¼	10¼	
ChemclLeam .8	53	[illegible]	8¼	8¼	
Chesapeake Inst	45	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
ChiBroton 1.20a	792	82½	73	73½	—6
Chieftan Devel	20	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
ChristnSec 6.30e	67	99½	96½	98½	+1½
ChurchsFChk .20	513	11⅝	10½	10½	— ⅞
CinnFinl .6b	18	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
CircleincSh .39e	49	14½	14½	14½	
CitznSoRl wt	9	5¼	4⅝	5	— ¼
CitznsUtilA s	64	27⅞	27¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
CitznsUtlB 1.88	27	25⅜	24⅞	25	+ ¼
Clark JL Mfg 1a	9	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ¼
Classifd Finl	42	1⅝	1⅛	1	— ⅛
Clevepak Cp .60	30	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
Clinton Oil Co	1453	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
Clow Corp .60	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
Coast Catamarn	45	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ½
Coastalind .0	15	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Cobe Labs	29	14½	14	14	— ½
CoburnOptic .34e	62	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
CocaBtlgLA .74	668	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	10	31½	31	31	— ½
CocaBtlgMla .20	92	10¼	9¼	9¼	—1
CocaBtlgMA .20	65	7	6	6½	+ ⅝
CocaBtlgCons .40	28	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Codex Corp	198	26½	22½	22¾	—3½
Coheren Radiatn	210	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ColmanAm Cos	19	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ⅛
Columbia Corp	39	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Com Share Inc	33	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
CombanksC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combined Prop		9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ComCirgHse .29e	90	15¾	15½	15½	
Coml Resources	129	3⅝	3	3⅝	
Coml Shear .60a	7	21	20½	20½	
Comwlr NG 1.62	22	16	15½	16	+ ½
cmwlNRlt 1.21e	10	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
ComwlTelPa 1.90	27	22¾	22	22	— ½
Common Ind .28	19	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Commun Prop	31	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
Compuscan Inc	42	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Comput Automat	235	6⅜	5¼	5⅞	— ¼
CompuEISys .10e	25	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Computer Mach	149	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ¼
Computer Usage	15	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Computrvisn Cp	795	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Comtech Labs	17	6	6	6	
Comten Inc	64	3⅜	3	3	— ¼
Conceptinc .07e	30	7⅛	6½	6½	—1½
ConnNatGas 2.80	18	27½	26	26	—1½
ConsPapers 3	57	36	34½	34½	—1½
ConsolTomak Ld	7	14	10½	11	+ ½
ConsumDist .12	100	⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
ContConvyEq .14	17	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
ContHairProd s	65	11¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
ContWest Ind	95	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
ConwedCorp .30e	32	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
CoquinaOil s	61	16	15½	15½	— ½
Corco Inc .56a	7	12½	12½	12½	— ½
Cordis Corp	87	24	22	23	+1½
CorencoCp .20a	2	17	16½	17	+ ½
Cornelius Co .20e	67	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
Cotton Petrol	88	6	5⅝	5⅝	
Cousins Prop	199	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
CrawfordCo 1	35	16	15½	16	+ ½
Cross Co	105	14	13½	13½	— ¼
CrownAmer 1	9	3	3	3	— ⅛
CrumpEH .20	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
CullumCo .32	14	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
CurtisNoll .60	75	12½	12	12	— ½
Dairy Queen Str	98	4⅝	4	4½	— ¼
Daniel Intl .60	247	18¼	18	18¼	
Danly Mach .50	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Danners Inc	19	4½	4	4	— ½
DartDrug .13	169	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	— ⅜
Data 100 Cor	1032	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Datapoint Corp	363	14⅛	14	14	— ⅞
Datascope Corp	53	16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1¾
DaytnMall 1.20a	35	22¼	20	20	—2¼
Debron Corp .80	19	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
DeclanData un	135	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
DEKALB Ag .20	1488	37	35¼	36	+ ¼
Delhi Int Oil	9	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
DelMontePrp .44	58	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
DeltaValRlty 1.32	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
DeLuxeCheck .56	652	39	38	38	—1⅛
DenisonMin 1.40	8	43½	43	43½	
Dentalloy .07e	33	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Denv Rl Est .60a	21	7½	7½	7½	
DetrexChem .70e	23	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
DetINTBridge 2a	1	27½	27½	27½	
Devcon Intl	12	3⅞	3½	3	— ½
Diagnostic Data	179	9¼	8¼	8½	—1
DiamonCoal .40a	57	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
DiamCrystSlt .40	52	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Diamondhd. Cp	48	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
DiamSh pfE1.15	167	23½	22⅜	23	+ ½
DiscounNYS.60e	106	38	35	35½	—2⅛
Distribcg Inc s	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
DixonCrucible 1e	17	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
Docutel Corp	236	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DoeSpun .15e	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DollarGenl .10e	65	6⅝	6½	6½	
Domain Ind .50a	14	6½	6	6¼	— ¼
DonaldsonInc .66	53	16½	14¾	14¾	—1¾
DonovanCos .20	21	5	5	5	
Dorchester Gas	3227	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ½
DoughrtyBr .20e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Dow Jones 1	207	27½	26	27½	+1½
Dowdle Oil	436	5	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
Downe Commun	1515	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ¼
DownenZier Knit	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DoyleDaneBe .96	244	9½	8⅝	9⅝	+1
DuckwallStr .16	6	7	6½	7	+ ½
Ducomun Inc 1a	8	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Dunkin Donuts	184	4	3½	3½	— ½
Duriron Co .88	36	14¼	14	14	— ¼
DuqrrFillMed .12	6	4½	4⅜	4½	
DYNATECH Corp	17	8	7⅜	7⅜	
EDS Nuclear .30	75	14½	13	13	—1⅜
ESL Inc	3	8½	8½	8½	
Early Calif Ind	119	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
Earth Scinces	51	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
Eastmet Cp 1.20	254	14¾	1	14½	+ ¼
EconomicLab .40	1223	34½	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅝
ElPasoElec .88	295	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
ElbaSystem .25e	37	4½	4	4½	+ ½
Electro Nucleon	45	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	— ⅜
lectProtAm .10		8	7⅜	8	
Electron Arrays	278	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅝
Elscint Ltd	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Emersons Ltd	220	6¼	5⅝	5¾	—2¼
EnergyConv Dev	100	4⅛	3½	3⅝	— ⅜
Enrgy Venture	16	4⅝	4	4	— ½
Enyirodyne	435	8½	7⅜	8⅝	+ ⅜
Environ Resrch		52	3	2⅛	3⅛—
EquityOil .60	58	14⅝	13	13⅞	— ⅜
Ethan Allen .55	51	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
Evans Inc .30e	14	6⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
ExchngeBncp .44	109	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
Exchange OilGs	737	10⅛	8⅝	9¼	+ ¼
Executive Ind	27	3⅜	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Extracorpl Med	448	19	11⅝	11½	—7½
FB Truck Ln .12	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Fabri Tek Inc	94	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
FairLanes .10	69	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Falconbrdg Min	16	31¾	30¼	30½	
Familian Corp s	18	4½	4½	4½	
Farinon Elec	832	11¼	9¾	11	— ¼
FarmerBros .40	61	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
FedRltyInv .96e	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
FedScrewW 1.20	2	16	16	16	
FederatdCap .60	36	9	8¼	9	+ ½
FedIncPvt .90e	58	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Fingerhut Corp	336	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Finnigan Corp	42	13⅝	11⅞	13⅜	+2
FstBostCp 1.25e	100	19¼	17½	17½	—1⅜
FstCap Cp 1.40	2	4½	24½	24½	
FstCommerce 1	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
FstComRlt 2.10e	82	7	6	6¼	+ ⅛
FstContR 1.35e	83	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
FstFarwest Cp	51	¾	¾	¾	
FstMemRlt 1.89e	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
Fst Natl Charter	21	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
Fst RRBk Ga .40	42	8	6	6	—2
Fitchbg GE 1.38	8	11	10½	10½	— ½
Flexsteel Ind .28	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Flickinger .70	11	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
FloridaCyp Gard	382	3⅞	2⅜	3⅞	+1½
FloridGfR 1.36e	18	9⅝	9	9¼	— ⅛
FloridMngM .12e	34	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ½
Floyd Enl .20		4½	4½	4½	
FoodTownStr .16	19	24½	23¾	24¼	— ¼
Foodways Nat	79	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ½
ForestOilCp 3e	1495	10	8¼	9⅝	+1¼
Fotomat Corp	193	5½	5¼	5¼	
FranklinCp .10e	19	3	3	3	
FranklinElec .28	104	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅜
FraserMfg 1.11e	58	9	9	9	— ¼
FredrkHerr .36e	20	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
FredHllywd .28r	14	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
Friedmnind .18a	40	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅛
FriendlceCr .06	687	22	19	21⅝	+1⅛
Friona Ind	14	4	3½	3½	— ½
FrostieEnt .17r	59	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
FrozenFdExp .32	30	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
FullerHB .40	62	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
FultonNat .60	22	11	10½	10½	— ½
FurrsCafe .28	187	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
Gates Learet	7	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
GatewayTran .60	23	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ½
GelcoFeld Cp .18	447	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Gelman Inst	89	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Gen Automation	392	9	8½	8⅝	— ¼
GenAutoPts .60	53	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—1
Gen Biding	93	4¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
General Care	47	9⅝	8¼	9¼	+ ⅝
Gen Energy .30a	269	14¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
GenFinlSys .12b	150	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Health Svc	258	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
GenShalePd .60b	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
GenTelCal pf 1	13	10	10	10	
GenTCal 5pf.50	12	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
Genova Inc	5	5½	5½	5½	
Gilbert Assoc .54	110	14¾	13	13½	—1¼
Gilford Inst .13	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
GoldenStat Fds	98	19½	17⅝	19½	+1½
GouldsPump 1.20	8	35½	35½	35½	
GovEmpFin .16e	19	9½	9½	9½	
Govt Emp pf.84	20	11½	11½	11½	
gracoInc .05	212	7	6½	6½	— ¼
GraphicCont .40a	141	15	14¼	14⅞	+ ½
Graph Scanning	425	7¼	4⅝	7¼	+2¼
GrowesTrkLn .28	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Grey Tool .16	175	14⅝	13¼	13¼	—1⅛
GreatAmCp .50b	10	11½	11	11½	
GtMidwest Cp	5	7½	7	7	— ½
GreenMt Pow	185	4⅝	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅜
GreggsFood Pd	22	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
GrayAdvrtg .60	113	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
GuardianPk .25a	66	5¼	5¼	5¼	
GulfEnergDev s	1	8½	8½	8½	
Gulf Interst .10e	14	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
HNC Mtg Rlty	118	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
HON Ind .28a	267	11½	11⅛	11½	
HachChem .10e	12	9	8	8⅛	
Hahn EW .20	142	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Hambro Hamlet	2	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
HamiltBro Exp	42	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
HamiltBroExp un	19	7⅛	6½	7	+ ⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	152	15¼	14	14	—1⅛
Hamilton InvTr	89	2	1⅜	2	+ ¼
HandyDan Home	43	5½	4¼	[illegible]	—1
HansaftdBro .60	33	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Hardwicke Cos	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Harper&Row .44	299	8¼	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
HavatamCig .40b	80	8¼	7½	7⅜	— ⅜
Heath Tecna	17	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Hechinger Co	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
HenredFurn .40a	37	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
HexcelCORP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12½	[illegible]
HickoryFarm .20	32	9¼	8	8	—1⅛
Hickory Furnitr	113	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Higbee Co 1.40	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
HinesLumber 2	12	28	26½	27	— ½
HollywdPark 1	10	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HomewodCp .04e	2	6	6	6	
HookDrugs .80e	23	14⅜	14½	14½	— ¼
Hoover CO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13⅝	13
HorizResrch .01e	12	4½	4	4	— ½
Howell wiqorp	110	21½	[illegible]	21¼	
HubingerCo 1.40	121	2	21	22	
HudsnPPap .75e	5	18	17½	17½	
Hughes Supply	125	8¼	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Hunt Mfg .32	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Hyatt Corp	1331	6⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Hyatt Intl	45	5⅛	4⅝	5	
HydraulicCo 1.44	8	15	14½	14½	— ½
Hydrom Flit .10h	58	4⅝	4	4⅝	
HysterCo .60a	159	11⅝	10¼	10½	— ½
IDS RltyTr wt	19	¼	2	¼	
IMS Int	216	8	7¼	7¼	— ¼
IVAC Cp .10e	210	9	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Identicon Corp	58	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
Immuno Scienc	21	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
Imodcolnc s	61	9½	8½	8½	—1
IndepSq Sec 1.68	46	15⅝	[illegible]	16½	
IndianHead 1.12	14	19½	18½	19½	+1
Ind Mtg Rlty	19	5	5	5	
Indpls Wat 1.70	38	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
Industl Fuels s	143	15	14¼	14¼	— ¼
IndustNuclnc .06	546	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Inforex In	104	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
Informatn Int	74	11¼	10¼	10¼	—1
Inform Magnet	15	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Instrument Lab	64	5¾	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅞
Intl Corp	1987	59	52	59	+7
Intercont Energ	114	9⅝	8⅛	9	— ¼
Intercrft Ind .20	13	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	29	12	11⅛	11⅞	+ ¼
Int Alumin .20	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
IntBnkWash .25	28	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ½
IntBkWashA .25	77	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Int Basic Econ	16	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
Interplastics .20e	10	10	9	9	—1
InterprovPipe 1	68	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Intersil Inc	692	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Invnt Ic	36	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
IowaSouUt 1.92	58	22¾	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
JBsBigBoy .04e	74	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
JMB Rlty Tr un	20	11	10½	10½	— ½
JacobsonStrs .30	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
JamesRiver .12e	93	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Jamesbury .0	155	17	15¼	17	+1
JasonEmpire .32	27	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Jensen Curtis	43	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Jerrico Inc	235	35½	33¼	33⅞	—1⅛
JohnsonEF .70	285	23¼	20¾	21	—2⅜
Jones RB .35e	20	4¼	3⅞	4	
JoslynMfg 1.12a	49	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Justinind .40	18	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
KMS Idust	650	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
KRM Petroleum	126	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
KV Pharm .28	56	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Kaiser Steel 1.50	1014	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
Kaiser Stl pfl.46	32	18¼	18⅛	19¼	+ ⅜
Kalvar Corp	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
KamanCpA .8	66	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Kaman Cp pf 1	2	16½	16½	16½	
Kampgrnds Am	104	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
KarProd .15e	88	15	14	14⅞	+
KearnTrack .10e	234	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
KearneyNatl .48	35	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
KeithClark .50e	76	11¼	9	10¼	+1¼
KellySvcs .70	37	11¼	10¼	10¼	—1
Kenai Drilling	271	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Keuffel Esser .48	129	16¼	13½	13¾	+ ¼
Kevdata Corp	61	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Keyes Fibre 1	45	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Keysine Cener	6	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
KeystoneInt .36a	80	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
KeystoneOTC Fd	41	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
Knape&Vogt .80	89	13½	12¼	13¼	+1¼
Knudsen Cp .60	93	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Koger Propert	45	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅜
Koss Corp	27	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
Kratos	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
KruegerWA .56	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
KuhlmanCp .58a	53	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
Kulicke&Soffe	60	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
LMF Corp .20	32	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
LTV Cp 78wt	78	2⅛	1⅝	2	— ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	23	9	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
LacledeStl 3	96	33¼	31	31	—2¼
LakeSupPow .88	11	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
LancastColon .36	109	6½	6⅜	6½	
Lancelnc .60	43	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
LanaCo .40	87	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
LewysFds 1.8	24	6⅝	5¼	6⅝	+ ⅝
LawsonProd .12	173	22	21	21	—1
LawterChem .34	214	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Laure Kaplan	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Leadville Corp	24	5	1⅝	1⅝	
Lear Petrol Cp	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
Leeway Mot .32a	45	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
LeggPlatt .32	108	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
LevingsShip .45e	50	16⅛	16	16	
Lexitron Corp	86	5½	5	5	— ½
Liberty Homes	59	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
LilChamp Food	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
LimitedStrs .08	86	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	+ ½
Lin Broadcasts	426	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
LincnTelTel 1.60	5	23½	23½	23½	
LindbergCp .50	20	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
LiquidTransp .30	18	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Little AD .20	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Loctite Cp .09	326	12⅞	12	12⅞	+1⅛
Loalcon Inc	20	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
LoneStarBr .80a	13	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
LongvwFlb 6.80	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LoomisCp .10r	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
LouisvGE pfl.25	15	15¼	15	15	— ¼
LouisvGE pf	34	22	22	22	
LwesCos .14	557	40¼	38¾	40	+1
Lynden Transport	7	10½	9¾	9¾	— ½
LyonMetal .80a		10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
M&T Mtg 1.04e	26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
MCI Communcat	643	3	2½	2½	
MFY Ind .16	12	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
MGF Oil Corp	6	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
MSI Data Corp	131	7⅛	6⅝	6½	— ⅜
MTS Systems .10	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
macDermid .52	15	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Mack Strs .16e	18	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
MacMillBloed 2	34	23¼	22½	23	+ ¼
Macrodata Cp	53	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
MadisnGsEl 1.20	49	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
Magma ENERGY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+
Magma Pow Co	455	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
Magnetictnt .02b	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
MajorRlty .05e	139	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Mallinkr In .40	1108	43¼	[illegible]	43¼	+ ¾
ManningGas Oil	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Marcus Corp	29	6	5½	5½	— ½
Marine Colloids	46	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Marion Corp	228	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MaritimeFr Car	144	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
MarkProd.25e	124	8⅛	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
MarkTwnZYNC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15½	1
MarketFacts .0		8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
MarthaWhite .60	43	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
MaryKay .16	172	18⅝	17½	17½	—1
MauiLdPine .32	11	8⅛	8⅞	8½	
May Petrol	271	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ¼
McCormick .40a	88	35⅝	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
McDowllEnt .10e	51	8	7⅜	8	+ ½
McMoran Expl	162	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ½
McQuay Pfex .78	30	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Measurex Corp	502	21½	19⅝	20⅝	— ¼
Medcom Inc	78	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
MedElSci Ph	58	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Medtronic	352	34⅝	33½	34½	+1
MerchantsInc .80	27	14¼	13½	13½	— ¼
MerchntsNH .15h	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Meridian Inv		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Mervyns	189	[illegible]	32	33¼	+1
Metex Corp	63	2⅝	2	2½	+ ½
Metpath Inc	84	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
MeyerFred .30a	190	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
Microdata Cp	12	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
Microform Data	130	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
Microwave Semi	6	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
MidCentral Prop	2	4½	4½	4½	
MidTexCom .28	111	11	10⅝	10⅝	
MidlandCap 1e	14	1½	1½	1½	
MidwestDist A	310	2⅞	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅜
MidwinFidlty .44	8	10½	10¼	10¼	
MidwGasTr 1.20	11	13¾	13½	13½	
MillerRlty 1.22e	37	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
Miller Herm .24	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Millipore Cp .16	291	50	48	48	—1
MilwProSpl .23e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
MineSaftyAp .60	42	27	26	27	
Miner Ind	32	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Minera Enginrg	82	5¼	5	5¼	
Minnesota Fab	189	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.60	49	18½	17⅞	18	— ½
MiracleRec Eqp	18	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
MissValGas 1.12	6	16⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
MrsSmithsP .14	20	9	8½	8½	— ½
Mobile GsSv 1.24	26	11⅜	11½	11½	
Modern Merch	375	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
ModularCom Sys	292	13½	12¾	13	— ⅜
MogulCorp .32	79	15½	13¾	14	—1½
Molex Inc	23	21½	19	21½	+2½
Monfort Colo	108	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+ ⅛
Monmt J Clb .50	11	12	12	12	
Moore Corp 1.20	1098	45¼	43½	43½	—1¼
Moorprod .40	7	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ½
Moore Sem .16	97	14½	13½	13½	—1
Moran Bros	6	3⅛	3½	3½	— ¼
MorrisonInc .60r	396	22½	20	22½	+1¼
Miglnv Wash	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Mostek Corp	3259	15½	11⅛	15¼	+3½
MotionInd .03e	19	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
MotClubAm .14	23	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
MuellerPaul .60b	4	8½	8	8½	
Multimedia .32	71	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼
urphyMotF .20	78	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
MurrayMfg 1.34e	4	4¾	3¾	4¾	+ ½
Myersind .10	26	4	3¾	4	
Mylan Labs	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
NBT Corp 1	12	15	14½	14½	— ½
NEI Corp	13	4½	4⅝	4⅛	— ¼
NRG Inc	476	2½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅞
NUS Corp A	18	11½	10½	10½	—1
NaChursInt .05h	126	9	8¼	8⅝	— ⅜
Narrag Cap .20e	16	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
NatByProd 1.20	6	14½	14	14½	+ ½
NatConven Str	49	5	5	5	
Nat CS	98	7½	7	7	— ½
NatData Comm	36	2⅝	2½	[illegible]	+ ⅛
Nat Data Corp	116	5½	5	5	— ½
NatGasOil .50b	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
NatLiberty .10e	49	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
NatMedical Care	773	11⅜	11	11	—1
Nat Mine Svc .50	214	23¼	20⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
NatMobileConc	2	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Nat Patents	858	7⅛	6½	7	+ ⅜
Nat SecResh .60e	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
NatTelephne s	62	15	14¼	14¾	— ¼
NatUtilInd 1	43	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
NatValveMfg .80	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Nationw RE .79e	7	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
NeedhmHarp .56	40	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Neutrogena Cp	22	6	5½	[illegible]	[illegible]
NewAmFnd .44e	29	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
NewBruns Scien	14	2¼	2	2¼	+
NewHavWat 3.05	1	30½	30½	30½	
NJNatGas 1.32	74	11⅝	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
NewPennEx .28e	94	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
NewellCos .50	60	6½	6⅛	6¼	
NicoletInst .20e	66	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
Nielsen A .36	678	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ⅝
Nielsen B .36	311	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+1
Noble Affiliates	139	19	18	18⅝	— ⅜
NolandCo .64	31	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
NorandaMinA 2	12	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Nord Resrcs	23	8½	7⅝	8	— ⅜
Nordstrm Inc .40	7	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
NorCaroNG .92	36	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
NorEurpOil .60a	72	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ½
Noreast Pet .20r	63	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
NorStaBancp 1	60	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Northrp King .08	1825	23¼	21⅛	23¼	+1¼
NwstNatGas .76	187	7⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅜
NwstnFinCp .38	9	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
NwstFinInv .67e	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NwstPubSvc 1.70	69	17½	16¼	16⅝	—1⅛
Noxell Co .56	246	18	16⅞	17	—1
Nuclear Dynam	25e	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
NuclearSvcs .2	409	4⅝	4	4½	— ¼
OceanDrExp .20	313	35¼	34½	34½	— ⅜
Ocean Explor	228	9	8¼	8⅛	— ⅝
Ocean Oil&Gas	32	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Offsh Logistic	158	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
OgilvyMather 1	649	23½	20¼	22¼	+2
OhioFerroAl .80b	57	11⅜	11½	11⅝	
Oil Shale Corp	822	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ⅛
OldStone Mtg	3	3½	3½	3½	
OlympiaBrw .80	36	13	12½	13	+ ½
Omaha Natl 1.50	6	17½	16½	17½	+1
OmnSpectra .15	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Optical Coatg Lb	20	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
Orbanco Inc	44	8	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
OregFreezDry s	82	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅜
Ormont Drg Ch	357	4⅝	3½	4⅛	+ ⅞
Oshmans SprtG	82	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
OtterTailPw 1.56	63	17⅞	17	17½	— ⅛
Overmyer Cp .28	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
OwensMinor .32	4	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ⅛
OxfrdPendlix .68	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
PVO Intl .60r	1	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
PabstBrew 1	1833	27⅝	25	25⅝	—2
Paccar Inc .88e	62	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
PacCoast Hold	50	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PacFarEast Lin	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
PacGamRob 1.36	63	22¼	21½	21⅝	
Pac Lumber 2.80	89	55	51	51	—3½
PacUnitSvc .20	20	18½	16	18	+1
PacWestn Ind	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Page Airways	3	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
Pak Well Cp .32	17	8¼	7	8¼	+1¼
PakoCorp .32e	20	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
Pamex Fds Inc	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Pandick Press	46	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
ParkOhioInd .58	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	
Parker Drilling	339	22¼	19⅝	19⅝	—2⅝
Paul Revr 1.31e	104	13	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Pauley Petrolm	21	3½	3½	[illegible]	
PayLessDrug .48	69	12	11	11	—1
Pay N Pak .44b	154	15¼	13⅝	14	—1⅛
PayN Save .30	211	17⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅞
PaylessCash .20	155	21	20¼	20⅝	— ¼
PeachtreeDrs .12	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
PeaveyCo 1	67	16½	16⅛	16½	
PeerlessMfg .56b	59	11	11	11	
Penn Corp	3	3¾	3	3⅛	
PennVa 1.80a	43	84½	82	84½	+2½
PennEnterp 1.40	49	17	[illegible]	12	— ⅞
Pennz La Tx B	313	3	2⅞	2⅞	
PennzOffshGs B	2244	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
Penril Corp	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Pentairind s	106	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ½
Pepsi CBWsh .40	15	4⅜	4½	4⅝	— ¼
PerryDrug Strs	17	3½	3	3	
PetersonH&H .34	249	12	11¾	11⅞	
Petrolite 1.10	104	62	60½	61	—1
PettiboneCp .60b	63	17½	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
PhysioContrl Cp	98	14½	14	14	— ½
PiedmtAvia .30e	83	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Pinkertons 1.25	540	34⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
PioneerFood .10	18	5¾	5¼	[illegible]	
Pioneer HiBre	525	25⅞	24⅝	25½	— ⅜
PioneerStdEl .20	25	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
Pioeer Wstn	69	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Pizza Inn	382	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Planet Oil Min	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ½
PollutnCont Ind	51	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Polymer Mat .20	120	9⅞	7⅝	9⅛	+1⅛
Popell Bros .40	38	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
PostCorp .56	3	6½	6½	6½	
Pott Ind .60	124	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ½
Poers Reg .70	6	9	8¾	9	
PrecMetalH .63e	799	10¾	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅜
Precisn Castpart	21	8¼	7⅜	8	
PrestoProd .28	40	11¾	11	11¾	+ ½
PrestonTruck .32	27	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Preway Inc .44	8	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Prime Inc	14	4	4	4	
PrincetonCh Res	72	6½	5¼	6¼	— ¼
Progressive Cp s	76	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
PropriTrAm .98e		3	3	3	
PubSvcNCar .96	28	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
Pulaski Furnitur	69	8½	6¾	8	+1
PURITAN Bennett	18	36¼	35⅛	36¼	+
Putnm Duo Cap	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	3⅞	— ⅛
PutDuoInc 1.20a	40	14	14	14	
QuakerChem .80	61	16½	16¼	16½	
Queen Casual .40	24	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ½
RI Corp	17	5½	4½	5¼	+ ½
RPM Inc .16	78	12	11½	11½	
Radiation Dyn	12	4¼	4	4¼	
Ragen Precison	28	3½	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ragen Precison	28	3½	3		— ¼
Ranw RESRCS	[illegible]	[illegible]	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
Rainier Cos .07e	24	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
Rapidata Inc	13	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Rapoca Energy	275	6	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
Rainer Corp .30	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Raychem Corp	42	212	209	209	—7
RaymondCp .30b	16	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
Real EstData	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	27	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
Recognition Eq	1465	5⅛	4½	4	
Redactron Corp	77	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	[illegible]
Redken Labs	186	17	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Regency Elec .60	688	26½	23⅜	25⅞	— ⅝
RelianceUniv .60	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
Research Fuels	16	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
ReservOil Min	199	[illegible]	19½	22½	+3
Reuter Inc	6	3	3	3	
Revell INC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	6
Rex Plastics .20e	41	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Rexco Ind .40		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Reyn&Reyn .32	330	22	18	18	—2
RichsInc 1.16	112	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Riekes &Son .32	95	10½	10½	10½	
Ringaround Pds	854	8¼	7⅜	8¼	+ ⅛
RivalMfg 1.40	869	28	25¼	27¼	+2
Roadwayxp .30	620	38⅜	37	37¼	—1½
Roberts John		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	31	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Rocket Resrch	194	4	3⅝	3⅝	
Rodac Corp	36	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Rollins Burd .32a	74	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
Rosemount .10e	29	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Rospatch Cp .36b	6	8	8	8	
Rotron Inc .25	40	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
Rouse Co	631	3⅞	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
RoweFurn .08	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Royster Co .15e	1635	9⅝	8⅝	9½	+ ½
RuckerPhar .25e	174	14	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
RussellSover .56	228	15	14	15	+1
RyoffSE .40	69	20½	19	19	
Ryland Grp .02e	69	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
S&S Corp .04a	11	11½	10½	10½	— ⅜
SG Metals A	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	
Sandgate Corp	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
SantaAnita .75p	19	6⅝	5⅞	6	— ⅜
Seslow DL Co	38	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
SavannaFd 2.24a	172	16	15	16	+1
Scherer RP .18	155	13	11¼	11½	—1½
Scholl Inc .32	35	10¼	9¼	9¼	—1
Schulman .20a	7	7⅛	7½	7½	
Scope Inc	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Scottish Inns Am	254	1½	1⅛	1½	
Scotts Liq Gold	311	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Sea Pines	120	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Sea World	705	11	8⅞	10½	+1½
Sealed Air	182	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
Seeburg Ind .60b	14	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Selscom Delta	63	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Sensormatic	104	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
Sentry Mfg	149	9	7⅞	8⅝	+1
Serv Merchand s	33	7¼	7	7	— ½
Servicemster .60	121	25½	[illegible]	25	[illegible]
SevenUpCo .72	1253	31½	29½	29½	—1⅜
ShakleeCp .40	37	6	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Shldahl Co	56	3¼	3¼	3¼	
ShellCanLtd .40	72	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
ShippersDisp .36	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ShoneyBigB .20	48	13⅛	12	13	— ⅛
Shop&Go .10r	8	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅝
Shorewood Corp	37	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Sierra Rsrch	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Sigma Intl .20	30	25¼	24½	24½	— ½
Sigmaform Cp	84	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
SigmorCp A .80e	118	12½	10⅝	11⅛	—1⅛
Signetics Cp	1241	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Siliconix Inc	22	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SilverKingMin s	168	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
SimpsonInd 1	28	11	10½	10½	
KYLINE Oil	14	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
SnapOn Tools .54	492	36½	33½	33½	—3
SolidState Scient	191	10¼	9	10	— ¼
Sonics Intl	42	17½	17	17	— ½
Sonoco Prod .60a	12	16¼	16	16	
Sonoma Vineyds	42	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
SorgPrinting .20	12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
Soundscriber Cp	121	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Source Cap .95e	47	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
SourceCap pf2.40	49	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Southn Airwy	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Southn Bancp 1	22	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	+ ¼
SouthCaWat 1.08	18	11⅝	11½	11½	—
SoutnConnGas 2	9	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
Southnind 1a	16	12¼	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
SouthnNatNC .72	9	16½	16	16½	+ ½
SouthnUnion Pd	476	18½	17⅛	18⅛	
SouthldPap .40	25	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
SinwstAirlines	169	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Sowst Factories	57	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Swstn Pat Ch .28	2	8½	8½	8½	
SwstnEtSvc 1.24	11	13¼	13½	13½	— ⅛
Southwst Leasng	60	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
SouwstnDrg .80		12	12	12	
Spacelabs Inc	60	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Spartan Foods	44	9⅛	9	9	
Spectra Physics	1431	15⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
Spectral Dynam	46	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
SpeidlNewsp .44	195	14½	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
Sta Rite Ind .70	33	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Stanadyne .92a	92	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
SldRegistr 1.20a	109	17	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Standun Inc	89	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
StanleyHome .80	58	8½	8	8	— ¼
State Exploratn	35	10	8	9	—1
Steak&Ale .05e	334	15	13⅛	14⅛	+1⅛
Steak n Shak .24	201	9½	9	9	— ½
Sterling Strs .20	1	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Stewart Info .70	7	5	5	5	
StewrlSandwch s	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
StorageTech s	230	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
StoryChemical	180	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Stratford Texas	232	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
StrawbClth 1.20b	21	19	19	19	
SturmRuger .30	24	7½	7½	7½	
SueAnnInc .30	56	6	5⅛	5½	— ½
Sullair Corp	75	16¼	15½	15½	— ½
Summit Energy	339	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
SummitPrp .87e	38	4	3½	4	+ ½
Sunlite Oil Ltd	50	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Sunstar Foods	27	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Superior El .24	27	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Supreme Eq	133	5¼	4½	5	— ¼
Survival Tech	436	15¾	12½	15¼	+2¼
Swedlow Inc	76	5¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Sycor Inc	36	7	7	7	
SynerconCp .40e	12	8¼	7½	7½	— ¾
SzaboFoodSvc	3	2½	2½	2½	
TIME DC	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Tab Prod .10	52	7¼	7	7	
Taco Bell	447	11½	10⅝	11	— ½
Tally Corp	197	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝	+ ½
TampaxInc 1.60a	968	41	37	37	—4
Taylor Rent .16	43	16	15	15¼	— ⅜
Taylor Wine .60	305	19½	16⅝	18⅝	+1⅞
Technicare Cp	33	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
TecumsPd 1.60a	52	26½	25	26½	+1
Tele Comunical	115	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Telecommun Ind		6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ¼
Telecredit Inc	111	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Telemd Corp	120	8	6⅞	7½	— ⅞
Telescience Inc	71	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
Tennant Co .56	59	26	24	24	—2
Tenneco Offshre	341	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
TennecoOffsh un	1	114	113	113	—1
TennNatGas .80	29	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
Terra Resources	39	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
TerrydalRl 1.47e	1	10¼	10	10	— ¼
TexFstMtg .20e	14	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
ThalhmrBro .62b	106	13⅛	10	12½	+2½
Thermal Power		18½	18½	18½	
Thermo Electrn	76	10⅛	8⅞	9½	+ ⅜
THRESHO Tech	78	5⅞	5⅛	5½	— ⅜
TiffanyCo .32	48	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Tipperary Corp	169	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	198	10	8½	8¾	—1¼
TonyLama .09e	31	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
ToroCo .50	16	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
Toth Aluminum	58	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Towle Mfg .76	25	8¼	7⅜	8¼	+ ½
TranscoCos .80	770	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Transconti Oil	43	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Transocean Oil	33	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ½
TremcoInc .64	28	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Tri Chem .16	45	11⅞	11	11½	+ ½
Triangle Corp	13	1½	1½	1½	
Triton O&G	359	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	13	19	19	19	
Tymshare Inc	589	11½	10⅛	11	— ¼
Tyson Foods	30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
UA Col Cblvsn	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
UB Finl .52	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
UniCapital Cp	177	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Union Planter	73	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
UnionSpiCp 1	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
UnitArtThea .20a	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Unit Cable Telev	60	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
UnitKenoMin 1e	77	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅞
US Sugar 2a	12	48½	48½	48½	
US Surgical Cp	265	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
US TruckLin .80	149	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
UllogCo .60	90	22	19¾	21½	+1
UnivFoods 1.10	40	16	15¼	15¼	— ½
Univ Gas&Oil	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
UnivInstrmt .12a	454	11⅛	9⅛	11	+1⅞
Universty Patent	155	5⅞	5	5⅛	— ⅜
UpprPenPw 1.72	4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Utils Inds Cp	44	8¼	8	8¼	
VagabndMtr Hot	11	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Vail Assc	26	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
Valleylab Inc	50	10	9½	10	+ ½
Valmont Ind	634	12	10¼	11½	+ ⅛
VanDyK RESRCH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13½	¾
VanSchaack .28	63	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Vance Sanders	30	3⅞	3	3⅞	+ ⅜
Vaughn Jack .32	51	29	24¼	27	+2¾
Velcrind .60	50	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ¼
Ve'oBind Inc	84	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
VentronCp .44	42	20½	19¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Stations	174	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ½
Viking Ind	219	8¼	7	8¼	+1¼
Va Chemical .80	4	20	19½	19½	— ½
Va Intl	20	11½	10	10	—1½
VisualGraphics s	71	4½	4	4	— ½
Visual Science s	99	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
Volume Shoe .34	133	5	4⅝	5	+ ½
WD 40 Co .80	69	13¼	12	13¼	+1½
WadswthPb .10e	23	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
Wa'dbaum s	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Walker Color	30	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
Walls Ind .28	29	6½	6½	6½	
WalterJim Inv	7	4	4	4	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
WalterJimInv n	1	4	4		
Wangco Inc	583	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+ ½
Warner El .70	5	10	10	10	
WashgtnGrp .20r	28	17½	17	17	— ½
WashNatGs 1.08	43	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Wash Scientif	73	3	2½	2½	— ¼
Water Assoc .05e	32	23¾	20⅛	23	+3
WausauPapr .60	19	10½	10½	10½	
Waxmen Ind .06	86	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
Weatherford Inf	83	5	5	5	
Webb Co .68	11	14	13½	14	+ ½
Webb Resrcs	57	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Weco Developmt	43	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Weeden Co	190	8½	7⅝	8	— ¼
WeightWatc .20a	2192	11¼	7⅛	10¼	+2⅞
WeingartenJ .40e	37	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	29	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
Welltech Inc	73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Welsbach Corp	69	3⅞	3	3⅞	+ ⅜
WestCo .13	30	8	7⅝	8	
Westcoast Pet Lt	33	3½	3½	½	
Westn Digital	43	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ½
WestnGear .30	171	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
WstnKyGas 1.32	15	13	13	13	
Wstn MarEl .30e	4	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
WesInMtg Inv		2	2	2	
WestnOil Shale	97	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
WestmdCoal 1.20	1245	56¾	54⅛	55½	+1¼
WetterauInc .60	192	14¾	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
White Shield	191	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
WienAirAlsk .10e	217	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅜
Wiley &Sons .40	45	11¼	11	11	[illegible]
Willamette .72b	147	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
WilliamsW .60a	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Wilson HJ	94	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
Wincorp .30	46	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Winns Stores .55	23	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅛
WinterJack .75	124	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
WinterParkTl .32	193	7	6½	6½	— ½
WisCentrlus .40a	8	12	12	12	
WiscPowLt 1.52	132	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
WiscRlEst .24e	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Wiser Il 3.18e	1	45½	45	45	
Wix Corp .28b	74	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
WolohanLum .10	40	6	4½	6	[illegible]
WolverPent .44a	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Woodhed Dan .24	88	6½	6	6¼	+ ⅛
WoodwdLoth 1.25	91	18⅛	16⅞	18	+1⅞
Worthng Biochm	1	7	7	7	
Worthingtn Ind	95	12⅞	12⅛	12½	
Wright WE .18	30	3	2⅝	2⅞	
WyomingNat .80		12	12	12	
Xomox Corp .20	221	21⅜	18⅛	19¼	+1½
YellowFrtSy .36	1395	30	28½	29⅛	— ⅛
Younker Br 1.20e	34	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
ZionsUtahBn .80	29	13	12	12¼	— ¼

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .35e	809	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Anglo AG 3.12e	595	58	52½	53	—3
Bayer AG 2.30e			54	54½	+ ½
BlyvoorGM 1.29e	894	13½	12¼	12¼	—1⅝
Botswana Rst	5	1	1	1	
BrokenHillP .33h	33	8¼	8	8	— ¼
BufelsfGld 2.24e	242	28	25	25¼	—2¼
Burmah Oil .28e	1171	1	⅞	⅞	
anon Inc .39e	16	18⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
Dai Ei Inc	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
DeBeersMin .29e	925	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
esdnrBk 2.42e	7	[illegible]	101½	104	+2½
Fisons Ltd	60	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ½
FreeStaGM 4.54e	643	40⅞	36⅝	37	—4½
FujiPhotoF .21e	89	12¼	11⅝	11	+ ¾
GoldFELDSA .54e	143	52	48⅝	48⅝	—2½
ItachlLtd 1.46e	86	49¼	46½	46½	+1½
HondaMotor .52r	20	45¼	42¾	44½	[illegible]
IB Bkhldg .40h	9	6	6	6	
IEM SA .40e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
KansaiEPw 1.17r	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅞
Kirin Brew .21e	105	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½
Kloof GoldM .92e	837	17⅝	15½	15¾	—1⅝
MineralRes .57e	131	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
MItsuiCo .40r	45	31¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¾
NipponElec .49e	8	17	15⅞	15⅞	+
PalabaMng 1.47e	12	13⅝	12⅝	13½	+ ¾
Philips Gloeipn	564	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
PolgietsPlat .76e	71	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
Pres B GM 3.36e	480	34⅝	31¼	31⅝	—4⅛
PresStyn G 1.75e	456	28¼	24	24¼	—4½
RankOrgan .11e	3455	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
StHelena G 2.82e	196	47¼	42½	43	—5¼
ShiseidADR .33e		38⅞	37½	37½	—2½
TelefDeMex .79e	102	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
TeletonDeMex B	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
TokioMarF .82e	98	93½	90¼	90¼	— ¾
TokyoShibEl .90e	4	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+1
ToyotaMot .21r	32	19⅝	18½	19¼	+1⅜
UnionCpLtd .51e	101	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
Vaal Reefs 2.05e	821	43⅞	37⅞	38½	—6¼
Welkom GM .72e	588	7	6	6	—1⅛
WestDriefG 5.87e	461	68⅝	63	63⅝	—4½
WNDeepLvl 1.98e	604	28⅝	25⅜	26⅛	—1⅞
Wn Holding 6.19e	420	52¼	46⅞	47¼	—7½

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 9.2s99	2	100	100	100	—2½
AbexCp 8¾s77	9	101½	101	101	
AddrMlt 9¾s95	98	70	67¾	67¾	—1⅞
AirRed cv3⅞s87	16	66¾	65¾	66	— ¾
AlaBncp 10⅛s99	98	102⅝	102½	102½	— ½
AlaPw 9¾s04	2	96½	96½	96½	
AlaPow 9s2000	5	90	90	90	
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	32	85	83½	83½	+ ⅛
AlaPw 8½2001	8	84⅛	83¾	84⅛	
Alaskln cv6s96	11	75	75	75	
Alexnd cv5½96	26	46	45	45	
AlisnMfg 8¾79	164	51¾	50⅝	51¼	+ ¾
AlleghL cv4s91	6	74	74	74	—1
AllnG cv11½94	49	83	82½	82⅞	— ⅛
AlldCh 7⅞s96	6	90	90	90	—2
AlldCh 5.20s91	10	72¼	72	72¼	+ ¼

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AlliedCh 3½s78	16	91	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
AlliedPd 7s84	10	75	73⅝	75	
AlldSt cv4½s81	2	99	99	99	— ⅝
AlldSt cv4½s92	31	72	69	69	+ ¼
Alld Su cv5¾87	119	43½	42	43	— ½
Alcoa 9s95	143	99½	98	99	+ ⅛
Alcoa 6s92	30	76¼	75¾	75¾	—3¼
Alcoa cv5¼s91	198	87½	84	84¼	—2⅛
Alcoa 4¼s82	23	79⅜	76⅞	78	—1⅛
AluCan 9⅞s95	20	99	96	99	+2½
AMAX 8½s84	90	100	99	99⅝	+ ⅛
AMAX 8s86	146	92½	91	91	—1
AMAX 7½s78	10	98½	98¼	98½	— ½
Amerce cv5s92	9	63⅝	63½	63½	
AmAirF cv6s90	18	79	76⅞	76⅞	—1⅛
AmAirlin 11s88	107	98	95¾	98	+ ⅛
AmAirl 10⅞s88	15	97¾	97	97¾	+2¾
AmAirlin 10s89	3	95	95	95	
AAirl cv4¼s92	76	45½	44	44½	—1
ABrand 9⅜s79	101	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅞
ABrand 8⅞s75	44	100¼	100	100	
ABrand 8⅛s85	322	99¼	98⅛	98⅜	— ⅜
ABrand 5⅞s92	10	72	72	72	
ABrand 4⅝s90	5	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
AmCan 4¾s90	33	67	66⅞	66⅞	—2⅛
ACenM cv6¾91	18	31	30½	30½	+ ½
Am Dist 4⅜s86	10	54	54	54	
AExpCr 9⅞s82	29	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
AForPw 5s2030	74	44¼	43⅛	44	— ⅛
AmForP 4.8s87	102	56½	53	54	—2⅝
AGenIns 6¼94	22	102	102	102	+1
AHoist cv5½93	70	64½	62⅝	64	— ⅜
AHoist cv4¾92	24	74¼	72⅞	72⅞	—1⅛
A Hosp cv5⅝99	170	124	118½	124	+5½
AmInv 9½s76	57	97	95½	97	+ ⅛
AMFd cv4¼81	27	76½	76	76	
A Medcp 9⅞98	8	68	65	66	—2

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Quote April 4, 1975

Luxembourg Francs 25 (U.S. 0.70)

Information: Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

RIB

Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited

120 Moorgate, London EC2P 2JY.
Telephone: 01-588 6480.
Cables: Riblimited London EC2. Telex: 888491.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AMedcp cv5s97	8	45	42¼	42¼	—3¼
AmMot cv6s88	211	65	62	62	—2¾
ASmelt 4⅝s88	1	68	68	68	+5⅞
AmStrs 9⅞s90	15	101¾	101	101	— ½
AmSug 5.30s93	5	73	71¼	73	+1⅜
ASug 5.30s93r	4	73	71⅞	73	
ATT 8.80s2005	3707	99⅞	97½	98	—⅞
ATT 8¾2000xw	3138	100½	98¼	99⅛	—1⅛
ATT 8.70s2002	689	98¼	96⅝	97½	— ⅞
AT&T 8⅝s07	1536	97¾	95⅝	96	— ¾
AT&T 7⅞s82	1127	99⅜	97⅝	98⅛	—1⅛
AT&T 7.75s77	172	103	102	102	
AT&T 7⅛s03	250	85	81½	83	—1
AT&T 7s2001	409	83½	81½	82	— ¾
AT&T 6½s79	263	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	—1
AT&T 4⅜s85	117	75¾	73⅝	73⅝	—2⅛
AT&T 4⅜s85r	13	74⅞	73⅝	74⅞	
AT&T 3⅞s90	299	64¼	61½	61½	—1½
AT&T 3¼s84	107	69	67½	68	—1
AT&T 2¾s87	47	61¾	60½	61	—1
AT&T 2¾s75	86	98⅜	98¼	98¼	
AT&T 2¾s80	179	80	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅜
AT&T 2⅝s82	33	72	70⅞	71	—4
AT&T 2⅞s86	96	61	58½	58½	—1½
Amfac cv5¼s94	79	68⅛	67	67	
Ampex cv5½s94	134	44¼	41	41	—3¼
Anheu 5.45s91	3	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	
ApcoOil 5⅜s81	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	
ApcoOil cv5s88	59	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
APL cv5¼s88	7	71	70	71	+1
AppalP 8⅜s76	37	102	101½	102	+1
Appal P 7¼s79	19	94	91¼	93⅞	—2⅛
ARASv cv4¾s96	30	68½	66	66	—5
ArcoPip 8.7s81	291	102	101½	101½	— ⅜
ArcoPip 8s82	292	99⅞	97⅞	99	— ⅜
Aristar 9¼s89	139	76½	67	76½	+9⅞
ArizPSv 9⅛s82	1434	100⅞	98⅝	100⅛	— ⅜
ArizPS 7.45s02	7	81	81	81	+5½
Armco 8.70s95	41	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	—6⅛
Armco 8.25s75	52	101¼	101	101	
Armr 9⅞s2000	5	99¼	99¼	99¼	—1⅜
Armour 5s84	19	66½	65⅞	66½	+ ⅜
Armr cv4½s83	4	76	75	76	+1⅞
ArmR cv4¼s87	2	53½	53	53	
AshlO cv4¾s93	34	64	63	63	—1
AssoCp 9¼s90	16	92½	90	91½	+2
AssoCp 8½s77	56	100⅛	99¾	100	
AssoInv 7⅞s88	5	78⅞	78¾	78¾	—2⅛
AssoInv 5¼77	20	91⅛	91	91⅛	—2⅞
AssoInv 5⅝79	42	82	80⅝	80⅝	
AssoInv 4½s83	14	62⅞	59	62⅞	+4⅞
AssoInv 4⅞s84	15	55½	55¼	55⅛	—5⅞
AtchT&SF 4s95	9	53	50⅝	50⅝	—4⅝
AtchTSF 4s95r	3	55¼	55¼	55¼	
Atchison 4s95st	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
AtlcoM 6¼s82	27	48½	48½	48½	— ⅞
AtlCstL 4.95s88	3	71	71	71	—5½
AtlCstL 4½s88	20	63	61	61	—5
AtlRich 7s76	124	100⅝	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
Atl Rich 5⅛s97	63	75¾	72	72	—2⅛
ATO cv4⅞s87	34	47⅛	45	46	— ½
AvcoCp 7½s93	192	48	45½	46	+ ¼
AvcoC cv5½93	60	41½	40	40¼	
Avco Fin 11s90	6	101	97½	97½	—3⅜
AvcoFin 9¼s89	25	98¾	98¾	98¾	
AvcoFin 9¼s90	3	93½	93½	93½	
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	110	100⅛	99⅞	100	— ½
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	5	76½	76⅛	76⅛	
AvcoFin 6⅛s87	27	70	68	68	
AveryPd 9⅛81	34	101⅜	101¼	101¼	— ⅜
BaltGE 10⅛s83	95	108½	107	108½	+ ½
BaltGE 10s82	45	107	105	105⅝	+ ⅝
Balt GE 8¾s75	122	102	100 9-32	101	
BaltGE 4s93	12	50⅞	50½	50½	—2½
B&O 11s77	36	106	105	106	+1
B&O cv6¼s97	61	113	109	113	+5
B&O cv4½s10f	107	60	57¼	57¼	—3¼
B&O cv4½s10A	22	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
B&O 4½s95	39	46	45	45	—1
B&O 4s80	4	75½	75	75½	+ ½
Bancohio 7s79	10	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅝
BangP cv8¼94	16	60	59⅞	60	+1
BangP 5¾s72	130	63⅝	63	63	
Bk Cal cv6½96	36	72	71	71¾	+ ⅝
Bk NY cv6¼94	123	87	83½	84⅝	— ⅞
Bankam 8⅞s05	638	96¼	94¾	95	— ⅞
Barnet cv8½98	37	40½	40	40½	+ ½
Bax Lb cv4¾90	105	124	122	122½	— ½
Bax Lb cv4⅜91	56	124	121	124	— ½
Beau cv4½90A	10	58	57	57	—2
Becton cv5s89	40	85½	84⅞	86½	+2½
Becton cv4¼s88	88	94½	92⅝	93¼	+1⅜
Beech cv4¾s93	29	58	57½	57½	+1¼
Belco cv4¾s88	48	58¼	57¼	57¼	—1¼
Belden cv8s90	58	89	88	89	— ¼
BellTPa 9⅝s14	230	104	102	103	— ½
BellTPa 8⅜s06	93	98¼	93⅝	98½	+2½
BellTPa 7½s10	41	83	82½	82¼	— ½
BellTPa 7⅝s12	20	81¼	80½	80½	— ¾
BellTPa 7s80	22	99	95	95	—5
BellTPa 6⅜s79	15	96	94¾	96	+1⅜
Bemis 6⅜s92	15	81	81	81	
Bendix 9¼s81	291	102½	101	101	—1⅝
Bendix 6⅝s92	28	80	78	78	—2⅝
BenefCp 9⅞s79	10	104	104	104	—1
Benef 9⅝s75-78	116	103	101⅛	101⅝	+ ⅛
BenefCp 8½s76	115	101½	100½	101¼	— ½
BenefCp 7⅝s78	5	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	—3⅞
BenefCp 6¼s77	40	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	+ ½
BenefFin 5s77	14	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅞
BenfFin 4⅞81	25	85	83¾	84	+ ¼
Berkey cv5¾86	16	43¼	43	43	
Beth Stl 9s2000	122	101	98	100	
BethStl 8.45s05	139	95⅝	93	94¼	— ¾
BethSt 5.40s92	10	71¾	71¼	71¼	—4⅞
BethStl 4½s90	13	64	64	64	— ⅜
BethStl 3s79	10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+1⅛
BethStl 2⅞s76	25	92⅞	92⅛	92⅛	+4⅜
BlackD 8.45s85	45	101¾	100	100⅝	— ¾
BobleB cv5¾81	7	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅝
BoisCas 10s75	272	100½	100	100 1-16	+1-16
BorgWAc 9⅞s81	5	103¼	103¼	103¼	—1¾
BorgWAc 9½s75	21	101	100¼	101	+ ¼
viB&Me 6s70f	223	53⅞	51	51⅝	+ ⅜
viBosM 4½s70f	1	22½	22½	22½	—1½
BosEd 12½s79	209	107	106	106	
Braniff 11⅛s87	14	100	99	99	— ½
Bran 5¾s86xw	8	62	62	62	+2
BrckwyG 8¾s85	27	100	100	100	
BrkUnG 9⅞s95	69	91½	89	90	—1½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Bruns cv4½s81	47	75	73	75	
Budd cv5½s94	48	62½	61½	61½	— ½
BudgtCap 6s10	2	40	40	40	
BudgetInd 6s88	11	47	44	44	—3
BuffNia 2⅞s75	3	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ¼
Bulova cv6s90	15	60	58	58	—1
Burl In cv5s91	92	76	73¾	76	+2⅜
BurlNor 8⅝s96	21	88⅛	85	87¼	—7¾
BurlNo cv5¼s92	252	86½	81½	82	—5
Burroughs 9s75	203	100 7-32	99⅞	100	+ ⅛
CabCabF 8⅛81	129	50½	50	50¼	
CaesrW 12½90	199	74	71½	73	
CanPac 4sperp	33	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅞
CarTT 9⅞s2000	4	94	92¾	94	+2½
CarTT 7¾s2001	4	84½	84½	84½	+ ¾
CarTT cv5⅛88	36	77	77	77	
Carrier 7⅜s98	5	76	76	76	—4
Carier cv5⅛s89	10	64¼	64	64	
Cart H 7.9s82	77	91	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
CastCk cv5⅝94	96	71¾	71	71	
CaterpT 8¾s82	24	102	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
CaterT 5.30s92	32	73⅛	72⅝	72⅝	—3⅝
Ceco cv4.75s88	10	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
Celanes cv4s90	40	56	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
Celanes 3½s76	12	93	93	93	+ ¾
Cencoln cv5s96	50	42	41⅛	42	+ ⅞
Cenco cv4½97	92	39	38	39	
CenGa 4½s20f	21	53	50	53	+8⅝
CenHG cv5¼78	2	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	
vlCRNJ 3¼87f	12	21½	20	21½	
CentTel 9¼s95	19	97⅜	96	96	—2
Cessna cv3⅞92	46	61	57	57	+ ⅜
Champ cv4½s84	9	71	70	70	—1
Chart NY 7s79	10	93	93	93	—2
Chas B cv4½s93	152	67¼	65	65	—2
ChaseCp 9.7s99	782	99⅛	98⅝	98⅞	+ ⅛
Chas C cv6½96	277	77	75	75½	—1
ChseMtg 7⅞78	275	65	61	64	+1½
Chse Mtg 7½83	317	39⅝	36⅛	37	—1⅝
ChasM cv6½96	50	36¼	35⅜	35¼	— ¼
ChasM cv6¾90	8	49½	49	49½	—6⅛
Chelse cv10s99	24	75½	75	75	—1
Chelse cv5¼93	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+1⅛
Chemetrn 9s94	13	96	93½	93½	—2⅛
ChmNY 8.40s99	5	89	89	89	+ ¼
Ch NY cv5¾96	52	68	67	67⅛	—1⅝
ChmNY cv5s93	12	64½	63	63	—1½
ChesOh 4⅞s92	9	60⅛	60	60	
ChesOh 3½96D	6	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
ChPotVa 8⅛09	40	95½	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅜
ChPotVa 7¼12	9	82	82	82	—2¼
ChPotVa 6½78	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	
ChPWVa 7¼13	10	77¼	77¼	77½	— ⅛
ChB&Q 3⅛s85	1	84½	84½	84½	
viChIErie 5s82f	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+1⅞
CMStPP 5s55f	173	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
CMSP4s94	10	36	35	35	—3
ChocFl cv4⅞81	3	65	65	65	— ½
ChrisCft cv6s89	23	41	38	41	+3
Chryslr 8⅞s95	175	71⅛	64¾	65½	—5⅞
Chrysler 8s98	309	61	60	61	
ChrysFin 9s76	526	100	99	99½	+ ¼
ChryF 8.35s91	21	67	67	67	
ChryF 7.70s92	9	65	64	65	+3
ChryFin 7⅞s86	82	64½	62½	62½	
ChryFin 7s79	146	80⅞	80	80¼	+ ¼
CIC Ind 11s75	2	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
CinG&E 2¾s75	23	98	98	98	
CIT Fin 8.85s82	40	101¼	100⅞	100½	—2
CIT Fin 7⅝s81	40	96½	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅞
Citicorp 9.7s89	2785	99¾	98⅝	98⅞	+ ¼
Citicorp 6⅜s79	10	94	94	94	—1
Citicorp 6⅜s80	22	93	92¼	93	+ ⅛
CitSv 6⅜s99xw	1	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	—2⅛
CitiesSvc 6⅛97	10	74	71	71	—3
Cities Svc 3s77	21	93	92⅛	92¼	— ¼
CityInv 8⅞s97	12	72	72	72	+3¼
CityInv 8⅛s91	105	62½	61¾	61¾	— ½
City Invst 8s91	99	62½	61	61	—2⅛
City In cv7½90	94	68	64	65	—3
ClarkEq 9s82	35	101½	101½	101½	— ½
ClrkECr 10¼79	75	106⅝	104½	105½	— ½
ClrkECr 8.8s76	59	101¾	101	101	— ½
ClevEl 9¼s09	23	101	99⅝	99⅞	—1⅛
ClevEIllI 9s75	135	100 15-32	100	100	—15-32
ClevEIll 8⅞s05	35	97⅛	94	94	—1
Cluett cv4½s84	1	55	55	55	—1½
CMI In cv4¾92	102	40¼	39	39	—1½
CNA Finl 8½95	103	70¾	68½	68½	
CoastSlG 7⅝91	22	76¼	76	76	— ¼
ColoIntr 8½s91	7	78	78	78	—1⅛
ColuGas 9⅝s89	211	100	98	98	—1⅜
ColuGas 9½s95	62	94⅞	93¾	94⅞	+ ½
ColumGas 9s94	3	93½	93½	93½	
ColuGas 8¼s96	30	88	84	86	+2
ColGas 7⅞Jun	20	81	77⅞	81	—1
ColuGas 5⅜s85	22	72¼	70	72¼	
ColumGas 5s82	7	78	76½	75½	—4⅞
ColuGas 4⅞s81	2	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+2⅞
ColuGas 4⅝s83	6	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	—1⅝
ColuGas 3⅞s81	13	75	75	75	— ½
ColuGas 3½s79	5	83	83	83	—2¼
ColuGas 3⅝s77	33	91⅛	91⅜	91⅛	— ¾
ColuGas 3s75B	2	98 9-32	98 9-32	98 9-32	+3 3-32
ColPict cv5¾94	76	52½	50½	50½	—1½
ColPict cv4¾87	62	52½	51	51	—1½
ColuSOE 11s83	25	105	103	103	—1
ColuSOE 9s75	7	100	100	100	+ ¼
ColuSOE 8s76	12	100	100	100	
ColSOE 7⅞s80	31	92¼	92	92	—1
ColSOE 4½s87	12	61	55½	61	— ⅞
ColwMt 8.20s80	47	43	40	43	
ComlCr 8⅝s91	80	85½	82⅞	84	— ½
ComlCr 8s81	21	96	92½	93½	—2½
ComlCr 7⅞s78	72	99½	99	99½	+ ½
ComlCr 7s79	26	92⅞	92	92	
ComlCr 6⅞s77	33	98	96⅝	97¼	+ ⅝
ComSo cv4½91	63	65	64½	64⅝	— ¼
ComwEd 9s79	161	104¼	103	103	—1¼
ComwEd 8¾s05	187	93⅝	92⅝	93	
ComwEd 8⅝80	13	103	102⅞	103	+3
ComwEd 8s75	101	101 1-32	100½	100½	— ⅛
ComwEd 8s03	30	89	88	88	—4½
ComwEd 7⅝76	76	101¼	100⅝	101⅛	+ ⅛
CmwEd 7⅝03F	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—1⅞
CmwEd 7⅝03J	5	83¼	83¼	83¼	—3⅞
ComwEd 7¼s78	19	98	98	98	
ComwEd 3s77	20	92¾	92½	92¾	—1⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ComwEd 3s78	7	88½	88	88½	
Com O cv4¼92	29	45¼	44⅞	45	— ½
CompSc cv6s94	97	43	42	43	
Conn M cv6s96	66	60	58	59	+1
ConEd 9⅛2000	174	77¼	75	75½	—1⅛
ConEdis 9⅛s04	276	73½	72¾	73	
ConEd 8.40s03	228	69½	66⅝	68	+1
ConEd 7.90s01	61	65	63½	64	
ConEd 7.90s02	76	65	64	64	—1
ConEdis 7⅛s03	154	63¼	61	61⅛	—2
ConEdis 5s87	29	57	52	52	—4½
ConEdis 5s90	12	52¼	49⅞	50	—2¼
ConEdis 4⅝s90	93	47⅝	47½	47⅞	+ ⅜
ConEdis 4⅝s91	10	46⅛	45½	46½	— ½
ConEdis 4⅝s93	6	45½	45½	45½	— ¾
ConEdis 4⅝s91	32	46	45	45	—1
ConEd 4⅝s92V	25	45⅛	43½	43½	+ ⅜
ConE 4⅝s92W	15	44	42½	42½	— ½
ConEdis 4⅛s86	22	50	49	49	—2
ConEdis 4s88	36	45½	44	44	—1½
ConEdis 3⅞s86	1	48¾	48⅜	48¾	+1⅛
ConEdis 3½s85	5	56	56	56	+1
ConEdis 3⅝s82	10	57¾	57¾	57¾	—1⅞
ConEdis 3⅝s84	15	53⅛	53⅝	53⅝	+2
ConEdis 3⅛s81	20	63	62	62½	+ ½
ConEdis 3s79	32	76½	76	76½	+ ½
ConEdis 3s81	25	62	60	60	—2
ConEdis 2¾s82	97	56	55	56	— ½
ConEdis 2⅝s77	31	88	87	87⅞	— ⅜
ConNGas 9s95	36	97	95	96	+ ⅜
ConNG 8⅝s96	17	97	97	97	+2
ConNG 8⅛s94	15	92¼	92¼	92¼	
ConNG 7¾s94	10	86½	86½	86½	+1¼
ConNG 6⅜s92	1	72	72	72	
ConNGas 5s85	5	73½	73½	73½	
ConNG 4⅝s86	20	70⅛	70	70	+ ⅜
ConPw 11⅜s94	200	104½	99	102	—1
ConPw 11⅛s82	41	107¾	105½	105½	— ¾
ConPw 8⅞s76	10	101	100⅝	100¼	
ConsP 8⅞s2000	11	81½	80	80	—1⅜
ConsP 8⅜s2003	6	82	81⅞	82	
ConPw 7⅝s99	22	70	68	68	
ConsP 7½s2001	7	67	67	67	+4
ConP 7⅛2Jun	5	64	64	64	—7½
ConP 7⅛2Oct	31	63	63	63	—5⅛
ConPw 6s98	18	65	62	63	—1
ConPw 6⅝s98	45	60½	57⅞	58½	—2¾
ConPw 5⅝s96	25	56⅝	56	56	
ConPw 4⅞s89	5	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛	—1⅜
ConPw 4⅝s91	25	52	51¾	52	
ConPw 4⅝s88	19	54	51¾	51¾	+1⅜
ConPw 2⅞s75	11	98¾	97½	97½	—1 15-32
ConAir cv3½92	25	38	37	38	+ ½
ConCan 8.85s04	11	100	97⅝	97⅝	—2⅝
ContCan 8⅛s98	20	98¼	92	92	—7
ContIllCp 10s89	559	99⅞	99⅛	99½	
ContIllCp 6⅜79	49	94½	92½	92½	
ContIRlt 7⅝s79	60	43	42	42	—17
ContMt cv6¼s90	28	27	26½	26¾	+ ¼
ContOil 7½s99	54	85⅛	85	85⅛	— ⅛
Cont Tel 9⅝s75					
Dillngh cv5½s99	6	92	92	92	+1½
Dillngh cv5½s94	39	56	54	54	
Diverin 9⅞s91	126	60½	56½	56½	—2½
Divrin cv5⅞s93	11	45¼	44½	44½	
Doug Airc 5s78	20	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+ ⅞
Dow 8.90s2000	163	100⅝	96	97⅛	—1⅜
Dow 8.75s2000	20	100	100	100	
DowCh 8⅛s05	40	96½	95	95	— ¾
DowCh 7.75s99	63	92½	90⅛	90⅛	—2⅝
DowCh 4.35s88	9	68⅞	68¾	68¾	—2¼
DPF cv5½s87	6	53½	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
Dresser 9⅝s95	10	100	100	100	
duPont 8.45s04	276	99	96½	97	—1
duPont 8s81	816	101¼	99⅝	100	— ⅞
DukePw 13s79	88	111⅞	110	110½	+ ⅜
DukePw 9⅞s04	156	96⅛	93¾	94	—1¼
DukePw 9⅛s05	78	93⅝	89½	91	—3⅛
DukePw 8⅛s03	37	84⅝	83⅝	84	—1
DukePw 7⅝s02	10	75¼	75½	75½	—4½
DukePw 7⅝s02	2	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
DukeP 6.85s78	25	95	94	94½	— ⅞
Duplan cv5½94	70	27	26⅜	26½	— ½
DuqLt 8⅜s2000	8	97	94½	94½	—3⅜
DuqsnLt 3⅝s76	20	102	101	102	+ ⅞
DuqsnLt 3¼s88	2	64	64	64	+1⅝
	144	101	100	100 21-32	+5-32
CoopL cv7½91	20	67½	67⅛	67⅛	
CoopL cv4½92	49	41½	37	37	—2¼
CopwStl cv5s79	64	98	97	97	+1
Corn Pd 5¾s92	10	74	74	74	—3
CornG 8.65s80	138	102¼	101½	102	— ½
CousInM 6.5s82	638	36	32⅝	33¾	+1⅜
Crane Co 7s93	5	77	77	77	+1
Crane Co 7s94	214	77⅝	74	74½	— ¾
Crane cv5s93	138	163	154⅞	158½	—1½
CreditFin 8s92	14	72⅛	66½	66½	—3½
Cresct cv5⅛80	30	66⅛	66	66	+2
CrockN 10s94	496	102⅞	102	102⅛	— ½
CrocN cv5⅝96	79	68	66½	66½	—1½
CyprusM 8¾85	10	101½	101⅛	101½	— ½
Dart In 7⅛s96	15	80	79⅞	80	+3
Dartin cv4⅛97	89	81¼	78	78	—2⅝
Dayco cv6¼96	57	64	63½	63⅛	— ½
Dayco cv6s94	32	56	54⅞	55⅛	— ⅛
DayHud 9⅞s95	9	101	101	101	
DaytPLt 10⅛81	17	104⅛	104	104	
DaytnPLt 3s84	11	63	62½	62½	+ ⅜
Deere 8.45s2000	15	97½	97½	97½	+1½
DeereCo 7.9s87	64	97½	96⅝	97	+ ½
DeereCo 4½s83	5	75¼	75⅛	75⅛	+ ½
DeereCo 3⅛s77	25	92	91	91	
DeereCr 8⅞s75	52	101½	100⅝	101½	+ ⅞
DeereCr 8⅞s82	23	104	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅜
viDelLW 5s73f	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
viDLW inc93f	5	6⅛	5	5	—1⅛
viDLW 4s-6s42f	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
DelmPL 9⅝s83	10	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
DelMo cv5¼94	54	77	75	75	+ ½
D&RG 4½s2018	2	60½	60½	60½	
DetEd 12⅛s82	134	110	108½	108½	—1
DetEd 12¼s79	98	109	106	107¼	— ¾
DetEd 9⅝s04AA	11	83⅞	88⅛	88¾	—1⅛
DetE 9.15s2000	65	82⅞	78⅞	78⅞	—5
Det Edis 9s99	38	77	75	77	—6
DetEdis 8⅛s01	43	68⅛	67½	68	+ ⅛
DetEdis 7⅛s03	6	67⅛	67	67	
DetEdis 7⅜s01	66	63	62	62	—1⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
DetEdis 7s76	60	99	97½	98¾	+ ¼
DetEd 6.40s98	51	36⅞	35⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
DetEdis 6s96	26	57⅛	55½	55½	—3
DetEd 3⅛s76	14	93½	93	93	+ ¼
DetEd 3¼s80	6	72⅝	72	72¾	+ ⅜
DuqsnLt 3⅛s77	35	91	91	91	+ ⅛
East AL cv5s92	117	39½	38⅛	38⅛	
East A cv4⅞93	68	39⅛	38	39	
Eaton 7.80s95	20	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅞
EG&G cv3⅞87	23	58	56	56	—4
ElPa cv8⅞s95A	100	97⅛	95	95	—3⅛
ElPaso cv6½95	5	98	98	98	
ElPas cv6s03A	22	75½	73⅞	74	—1⅛
ElPaso cv6s93	22	72	72	72	—3
Engihd cv5⅛97	97	82⅛	80	80½	+ ¾
EquitL cv6¼90	3	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
Esmark 8.4s82	110	99⅜	99	99	— ⅜
Esterl cv6¼95	4	54½	54½	54½	
Evans cv6¼94	265	49⅜	48½	49⅜	+ ⅝
Exxon 6⅛s98	70	81	80⅝	80⅞	—1
Exxon 6s97	201	76⅛	75	75	
ExxnPipe 9s04	427	101	99	100⅝	+1⅛
Fairch cv4⅞92	41	44⅛	44	44	— ½
FalcnM 8.85s95	15	86	86	86	—3⅝
FamFin 4⅞s98	35	35½	34⅞	35½	+5½
Feroh cv5s84	31	47	45	45	—2⅞
Fedders 8⅝s94	7	60	59	59	—3
Fedders cv5s96	88	42	39	39	—5
FdNMt cv4⅞96	428	87	81	81	—4⅞
FdPac cv5⅛87	67	109	105	105	
Fibrbd cv6¼98	11	77	75	75	— ½
Finan 10⅛s90	30	102	100⅝	100⅝	
Firestne 8⅛s03	228	102	101⅜	101¾	— ½
FstBkSvs 6⅞79	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅞
FstChiCp 6⅞80	5	91½	91½	91½	— ¾
FstChiCp 6⅞78	7	94	94	94	+ ½
FstIntBn 9⅜99	5	100	100	100	— ½
FstIntBnc 9s83	10	102¾	102¼	102¼	
FstMtr 9⅞5-78	77	70	68	68⅝	+1⅛
FstMtge 8⅞s77	186	50	46	49	+1½
FstMtg cv6⅝85	3	37	32	37	
FstNOr 7⅝s78	29	97½	97	97½	—1½
FstNBos 8s82	212	100	99	99	— ⅞
FstNBos 7.6s91	51	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
FstNBos 6⅜s80	25	92	92	92	
FstNBos 6⅛s78	20	94	94	94	+ ⅜
FstPen cv7s93	43	62¼	62	62	
FstSec 10⅛s99	157	103⅞	103⅝	103½	+ ⅜
FstSecur 7s79	5	92	92	92	
FstUnR cv7s91	58	71	69	69	+ ¼
FstWisc 8⅛96	56	79½	75	75	—3
FWisNB 6.8s80	1	87	87	87	+4
Fischb cv4⅞97	77	70	68⅛	68⅞	— ⅛
FishFd cv6⅛94	28	81	80	80	
FlexiV cv4⅞97	65	65	63	63½	—1⅛
FlaECst 5s2011	13	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+3⅛
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	138	106½	104	104	—1½
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	80	100⅜	100	100½	—1⅛
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
FlaPwLt 6⅛s80	33	100	97⅞	100	+ ¼
FMC 9⅛s2000	10	100	100	100	
FMC cv4¼s92	64	59⅛	57⅞	58	—1
FoodFair 8⅞96	5	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	—4⅝
FoodFair 4s79	24	73⅛	72	72	—1
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	110	102	99⅞	101⅛	— ¼
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	20	97	94	94	—5½
FordMt 7.40s80	95	93⅜	92⅝	98⅛	— ⅜
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	148	100⅛	99½	99⅞	— ⅜
FordMt 6⅛s79	48	95⅛	95	95	
FordCrd 10⅛94	2	105	105	105	—3⅛
FordCrd 9⅝s81	15	104½	104⅛	104½	
FordC 8⅞Apr	28	99	98⅝	98⅞	
FordCr 8⅞Nov	50	97½	97	97½	—1
FordCrd 8⅞s75	12	99⅝	99⅛	99½	—31-32
FordCrd 8½s91	17	91	91	91	+2½
FordCrd 8⅜s76	315	102⅛	101¼	102⅛	+1⅛
FordCrd 8⅜s82	77	101	100	100⅛	— ½
FordCrd 7⅞s93	13	88½	88	88	
FordCrd 7⅝s93	6	84½	84½	84½	—3⅛
ordCrd 7¼s79	81	98¼	97⅛	97½	— ½
FordCrd 7s80	16	94	92⅞	94	—2¼
FordCrd 6⅝s78	47	97	96	97	+1
FordCr cv4⅞98	187	66⅛	63	63	—2¼
FordCr cv4½98	89	59½	57	57	—2
FoMcK cv6s94	42	73	70	70	—3
Fruehf cv5⅞94	42	60	59	59	
FruehF 9.15s83	180	101¼	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
FruehF 7.60s84	5	87	87	87	+1
FruehF 7.50s78	10	98	97½	98	+1⅜
FruehFin 7s79	32	93½	93½	93½	
Fuqua 9⅝s98	68	68⅛	66	66	—2
Fuquaind 7s88	10	57¼	55½	55½	—3⅝
GACCp cv5⅞94	146	28⅝	27½	28	
GAC PCr 12s75	178	90	88	90	
GAC PCr 11s77	82	69	66⅛	67½	—1½
GnATr cv5¼99	43	73¼	72	72	— ½
GenElec 8⅛s04	134	99⅜	97	97⅞	— ½
GenElec 7½s96	57	94½	92⅝	93	+1
GenElec 6¼s79	68	95½	94	94	
GenEl 5.30s92	46	76½	73½	73½	—2½
GenElec 3½s76	63	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
GnElCr 8⅞s82	35	104	101½	101½	—2½
GnElCr 8.6s85	87	100½	99⅛	100¼	— ¼
GnElCr 8⅛s76	29	102½	101⅛	101⅛	
GnElCr 7⅛s78	20	100	97½	100	+3
GenElCr 7s79	6	97	97	97	
GnElCr 6⅜s77	15	98½	98½	98½	
GenFds 8⅜s90	57	103½	100½	103½	
GenFds 7⅛s94	45	97	96	96⅛	—2⅛
GenFds 3⅝s76	84	96½	96	96½	+ ¼
G Host cv11s88	1	86	86	86	—2
G Host cv5s88	9	48	46½	46½	+ ½
GenInst cv5s92	115	53	50½	51⅞	+ ⅜
GenIns cv4¼s95	8	60	57⅞	58	
GenMill 8⅛s95	45	98⅛	96⅝	96⅝	
GMotAc 8⅞s99	278	98	96	97	— ⅜
GMotAc 8⅜s77	193	103⅛	102⅞	103¼	
GnMotAc 8s93	208	92⅝	90⅝	91	—3
GMofA 7.85s93	13	88	87½	87½	— ¾
GMotAc 7¾s94	54	87⅝	87	87	—3
GMotAc 7⅛s95	25	83¼	83¼	83¼	—1¼
GMot Ac7⅛s80	28	85	81	81	—4
GMotAc 6⅞s88	122	81	79	79½	— ½
GnMotAcc 5s77	134	95⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅜
GnMotAcc 5s80	316	87½	83⅝	85½	—2
GMotAcc 5s80r	5	87	87	87	
GnMotAcc 5s81	108	85⅛	84⅝	84⅝	—1⅞
GMotAc 4⅞s82	65	80⅞	79½	79⅝	+ ½
GMotAc 4⅝s83	94	79½	77⅝	77½	— ½
GMotAc 4⅝s86	14	71	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
GMotAc 4⅛s85	101	73⅛	72½	72¼	+ ½
GnMotAcc 4s79	32	88	86⅝	87⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s75	104	98 13-32	98⅝	98 13-32	+1-32
GMotCp 3¼s79	18	88¾	87	87	—1⅜
GenPU 10⅛s80	193	102	100½	101½	+1
GTCal 9⅝s2000	23	102	99½	102	+2
GTCal 8⅞s96	8	90	90	90	—2¼
GenT El 9⅝s99	71	99	98	98	—1
GenT El 8⅜s76	229	101¾	100½	101⅜	— ¼
GenT El 6⅛s91	20	84	84	84	— ¼
GnTIEl cv6¼96	218	75⅛	73¼	73¼	—2¼
GnTIEl cv5s92	97	62	60	60	—1⅛
GenTel cv4s90	73	56¼	55½	55½	—1
Genesco 9¼s76	218	96⅞	94⅞	95	— ¼
GaPac cv5¾94	65	109½	106	106	—3½
GaPac cv5¼96	103	92	89¼	89¼	—2¼
GaPow 11s79	305	103½	102⅛	102¼	— ¾
GaPow 8⅞2000	59	76¾	75	76	+1
GaPow 8⅛s04	17	75	70	70	—9⅞
GaPow 8½2001	87	71¼	69¾	71	+1
GaPow 7⅝2001	36	66	65	65	—1
GaPw 7½02De	49	63½	62⅛	63	— ¼
GaPw 7½02Jly	6	65⅛	64	65	— ⅛
GaPow 7⅝2001	21	64	63	63	
Goodrch 9⅜s82	579	101½	100¼	101⅜	+ ½
Goodrch 8¼s94	15	88	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich 7s97	12	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	
Goodrch 4⅝s85	8	70	70	70	—4
Goodyr 7.35s97	29	83¾	78½	83¾	+1½
Gould 9¼s95	5	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅜
Grace cv6½s96	186	95⅛	94⅛	94¼	— ¾
Grace cv4¼s90	63	64½	64	64½	— ½
Granit cv4⅝94	17	68½	68	68½	+ ½
Grant 4⅝s87	47	32⅞	31	32	+1
Grant cv4⅞96	491	26	23⅝	23⅞	—1⅛
Grant cv4s90	2	37½	37½	37½	—2½
GtNoN cv4¼91	40	79½	79½	79½	— ½
GtNoRy 4½76	2	96¼	96¼	96¼	
GNRy 3⅛s90N	3	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
GtNR 3⅛s2000	10	37½	37	37	— ½
GGiant cv4½92	7	58	54½	54½	—8½
Greyh cv6¼90	84	81	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅝
Groller 9½s91	27	51½	50⅝	51	+ ¾
Groller cv4¼87	36	27	25	25	
Grumm cv8s99	33	90	87¾	87⅞	—1⅛
Grum cv4¼s92	142	50	48⅞	49	— ⅞
GulfMO 4s44B	14	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	
GulfOil 8½s95	42	97	96⅝	96½	— ½
GlfRes cv6¼91	203	104	100½	102	—1⅝
GulfWn 7s03A	89	62½	60½	61	—1½
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	275	63	60½	60½	—1
Gulf Wind 6s87	3	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—1⅛
GulfWind 6s88	24	66⅛	65	65	—3
GlfWn cv5½93	389	67⅝	65	67	— ⅜
GlfWn cv5¼87	117	80	78	79	
GlfW cv5¼87A	26	80	79½	80	+1¼
Hallibrtn 8⅛81	150	100⅛	100	100¼	
HamPa cv5s94	26	61½	61	61	—1
Harris 7.20s80	5	94	94	94	
HawnEl 11¼04	12	103½	103	103	—1
HawEl 9s2000	5	90	90	90	
HawEl 8.35s03	15	79½	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
HellerW 9⅛s89	29	96	94⅞	95	
HellerW 9⅞s91	15	93	91	91	
HellerW 8½s73	2	82	82	82	—1½
HellerW 7⅝s80	33	94¼	93	94¾	— ¼

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
HalnrP cv5s87	5	[illegible]			
Hercln cv6½99	264	92⅝	92	92	— ⅝
Heublein 8⅝s85	42	99½	99	99⅝	+ ⅛
Heubin cv4¼97	79	70½	69	69	—1½
HiltsSp cv5¾s88	10	40½	40	40	— ½
HUInH cv5½95	40	62½	61	61	—1½
HockVal 4⅝s99	3	56	56	56	+4
HoernW cv5s96	46	77½	77	77	—1
Hollin 9⅛s00xw	14	90⅞	90¼	90¼	— ⅝
Honywl 5.60s92	10	68	68	68	
HonyF 9.65s81	82	102	101	101½	— ⅛
HonywFin 7s78	18	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
HospAHll 10s89	23	70½	69	70	+ ½
HosNnt cv5¼94	75	56	55	55	—1
HouseFin 9s76	40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
HouseFin 8⅞s75	138	101	100	100½	+ ½
HousFin 8⅛s01	10	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
HousFin 4⅞s81	45	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅝
HousFin 4⅝s77	9	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+1⅛
HouseFin 4s78	16	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛
HousLt cv5¼s85	34	83⅝	81	81½	—2⅝
HouNG 9.75s95	75	101½	101½	101½	—3⅝
HouNG 8.85s75	25	101	100⅝	101	
Howmt cv4⅛92	10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
Human cv5½s89	37	64⅛	61⅞	61½	—3⅛
IllBellTel 8s04	49	92½	91	91	
IllBell 7⅛s2006	19	87	85½	85½	
IllBellTel 3s78	5	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
Il BellT 2⅝s81	39	77½	75	77½	
IllCenG 11s99	15	100	100	100	
Ill Cen 3⅛s89H	3	55	55	55	— ½
IndBellT 10s14	82	106½	105	105½	— ⅜
IndBellT 8⅞11	33	92	89⅝	89⅞	— ⅜
IndMich 10⅛s82	23	102½	102	102½	
IndMich 6⅛s98	13	93¼	93	93	— ⅞
IndsHll 8⅛s96	5	86	86	86	
InlndStl 8⅞s99	10	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
InlandStl 8⅛s75	57	97½	96⅛	96½	—1½
Insilco cv9⅞s99	40	98	89⅝	89⅝	—1⅞
Institnv 7⅛s80	37	41	39	39	—2
IntHarv 9s04	57	99⅛	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
IntHarv 8⅝s95	22	96	94	94	—2
IntHarv 6⅛98	11	68¼	68¼	68¼	—6⅞
IntHar 4.80s91	13	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
IntHarv 4⅝s88	14	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
InHarC 9.15s82	354	102½	101½	101¼	
IntHarC 7⅞s93	1	80	80	80	
InHarCr 7½94	6	79	79	79	
IntHarCr 7s77	7	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅞
IntHarC 4⅝s91	11	79⅞	78	79⅞	+1⅞
IntHarC 4⅝s81	11	85	84	84	—1
IntMin cv4s91	718	115½	103⅜	114⅝	+9⅞
IntNick 6.85s93	10	79	79	79	— ⅛
Int Pap 8.85s95	43	99⅛	95½	96	—3
IntPap cv4¼96	33	67½	67	67	+1
IntTT 11s82	53	108½	108⅜	108⅛	+ ⅛
IntTT 8.90s95	1	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
IntTT 8.30s75	69	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
IntTT 4.90s87	3	66	66	66	
IpcoH cv5¼89	34	57¼	57	57¼	
JimWalt 8s98	12	79	79	79	— ⅞
JimWalt 7⅞s97	6	79	78	79	+1½
JimW cv5¾91	89	93½	90	91	—2½
JoneLau 9⅝s95	3	98	98	98	— ½
JoneLau 6⅛s94	14	65½	65⅛	65⅛	
KaneMil 9½s90	5	87½	87	87½	+ ½
Kennect 7⅞s01	48	86⅛	86	86⅛	+ ⅛
KentPw 7⅞s80	3	93	93	93	
KeysiStl 7¼s93	1	72⅝	72¾	72¾	
KingsDSt 10s90	27	84½	84	84	
Kirsch cv6s95	2	75	74	74	—4
Kraftco 8⅞s04	10	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛	— ½
Kraftco 6⅜s96	2	87	87	87	+1
Kresge cv6s99	478	99	96	96⅛	—1½
Kroger 8⅝s75	11	100	99 25-32	100	+ ¼
Kroger 8.7s98	5	91	91	91	
viLSMS 3½s97f	32	19	17½	17⅞	—2⅞
viLSM 3½s97r	21	17¾	17½	17½	
LearSieg 10s04	23	79½	78½	78½	—1
viLVHT 5s84f	1	18	18	18	
viLehVa 4½s74f	1	15	15	15	+1⅞
viLehV 5sC03f	5	9	9	9	+4
viLehV 4sD03f	5	8½	8½	8½	
viLehVT 5s79f	1	19	19	19	— ⅞
LibMcN cv5s89	6	60	60	60	—2
LiggMy 7.60s97	26	87	87	87	—1
LiggMyer 6s92	11	72½	72½	72½	— ⅜
LincFtBk 8⅛s96	5	84½	84½	84½	+1⅛
Litton 8¼s76	139	98	97	97⅛	+ ⅛
Litton cv3½s87	30	39⅞	38	39⅞	—1⅛
LMI Inv 6⅞s82	247	32	29	29⅞	—1⅞
Lockhd 4½s76	12	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛	+2⅛
Lockh cv4¼s92	449	35⅞	33¾	33⅝	—1⅝
Loews 6⅞s93	501	60½	57⅝	58	—2⅜
LomN cv5½91	118	53⅛	52½	53	+1
Lone SG 9⅛s95	5	102	101	101	
LonSIn cv5⅛93	85	67	63	63	—4⅛
LongIsLt 9⅛82	20	104	102⅝	102⅝	— ½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
LongLt 8⅞s78	5	100½	100½		
LongLt 8⅝s76	1	93½	93½		
Lorillard 6⅜s93	8	64⅛	64		
Lorillard 7s98	4	94 29-32	94 29-32	94 29-32	
LouGE 9⅛s2000	17	104½	101		
LouGE 8⅛s81	5	96	96		
LTV Cal 7⅝s77	446	136	130½		
LTV Cp 5s88	155	47	46⅝		
LykY 11s2000	114	93	91⅛		
LykY 7⅛s94old	389	67	64½		
Lyk 7⅛s94new	106	65⅝	64⅛		
MackF 8⅝s77	34	100	99⅝		
MacmlH cv4s92	12	50	49		
MacyCr 7⅝s77	18	98½	98⅛		
MacyCr 7⅛s81	18	76⅛	74		
Macy cv5s91	9	73⅛	70⅛		
Macy cv4¼s98	14	73⅝	72		
MadSq cv6⅛s87	4	53	52		
MarineC 3⅝s78	1	81	81		
MaYnkP 9.1s88	13	98	97⅝		
MAPCO 11s75	41	101	101		
MarO 8⅛s2000	23	91	90⅛		
Marcor 6⅝s88	187	73⅝	73		
Marcor cv5s96	83	70⅛	68		
MartM cv6s94	46	73½	72		
MdCup cv5⅛s84	5	48	48		
MassM cv5⅛s90	9	71⅛	71		
MassM cv6¼s91	31	61½	60		
MayDStr 7s78	20	96½	94⅛		
MayDStCr 9s89	23	95⅛	93⅝		
MayDCr 8⅞s76	38	102	101		
McGraw 7⅝s98	189	39⅛	37⅛		
McCror 7⅝s97	209	39½	34⅛		
McCror 7½s94	45	36⅛	36⅛		
McCro 7⅛s94n	12	38⅛	37		
McCro cv6½92	2	40	40		
McCror 5⅞s76	16	87½	87		
McCrory 5s81	11	41	40		
McDonld 9⅛s82	1	103½	103½		
McDD cv4⅛91	83	59⅛	59		
McGHI cv3⅞92	18	58	58		
Mellon 10s89	449	105⅝	101⅛		
Mellon 7.8s82	51	98	96		
MelvS cv4⅞s96	58	52⅛	52		
MGM 9s92	14	83	83		
MGM cv5s93	99	83⅛	77⅝		
MGIC cv3s93	143	77	74		
MGIC cv3s93	100	54	51⅛		
MichBT 7⅞s11	27	85⅛	83		
MichBT 7s2012	28	80⅛	78		
MichBT 6⅜s78	2	98⅛	98⅛		
MichBT 4⅞s91	77	61	61		
MichBT 3⅝s88	43	58	56⅛		
MichCG 10⅛s88	60	105	104½		
MichWis 9⅝s94	10	95	95		
Mich Wis 8⅞s93	5	98	98		
MilesLab 6⅛s92	5	73	73		
MilLab cv5¼s94	66	65⅛	65⅛		
MoisStL 4s85	7	64	64		
MSPSSM 4s91f	1	47	47		
MissRvCp 8s94	20	92	91½		
MisRivTr 9⅞s90	10	98	98		
MKanT 4½s78	15	53	53		
MoKanT 4s90	1	31	31		
MoPac 5s2045f	129	41⅛	40		
MoP 4⅝s2020f	53	41⅛	39⅛		
MoP 4⅝s2030f	38	41½	39½		
MoPac 4¼s98	31	52⅛	52⅛		
MoPa 4⅛s2005	21	43½	41		
MobilAl 8.45s05	45	97	96⅛		
MobilOil 7⅜s01	22	86½	86½		
MohkD cv5⅛s94	95	22	21		
Monarm 10⅛s75	87	101½	100⅝		
Monsa 9⅛2000	20	101	99		
MontWd 4⅞s90	1	65	65		
MtWdCr 9.6s95	51	100½	100¼		
MtWdCr 9⅛s83	5	102	102		
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	18	96½	96½		
MtWdCr 9s89	38	99	95		
MtWdCr 6⅝s87	15	76⅛	76⅛		
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	18	82	82		
MtWdCr 4¾s81	2	77	77		
MorgJA cv7s90	9	73	72⅛		
Morgn cv4⅞s98	279	91	85½		
viMoE 3½s2001	9	15	14⅞		
MtStTT 9⅝s12	235	104¼	102½		
MtStTT 9s2010	92	100½	99		
MtStTT 7⅞s13	30	85	84		
MtStTT 7⅝s11	23	82⅝	82½		
MtStTT 6½s77	25	96⅞	96⅛		
MtStTT 2⅝s86	2	57⅛	57⅛		
NarraEl 10⅛s80	5	102½	102½		
NatBisc 4⅝s87	19	69	68		
NatCan cv5s93	8	66	66		
NatCash 7.7s94	42	85½	78		
NCashR cv4s95	124	77¼	75		

(Continued on Page 11, Col

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

SONATRACH

Hydrocarbon Division

PRE-SELECTION NOTICE

A pre-selection notice is announced for the construction of social equipment in a new district of the town of Hassi-Messaoud situated in the Algerian Sahara, 900 kms. from Algiers.
The project consists of building by the traditional methods in reinforced concrete and metallic superstructures a shopping center, schools, a hotel, a hospital and cold storage warehouses covering a surface of about 80,000 m2.
The project is divided in 4 parts:
The first part covering about 18,000 m2 includes:
2 day-care centers, 3 kindergartens, 3 elementary schools, a gas-treatment station, 2 bakeries, an apartment building with bachelor studios, a police-station.
The second part covering about 22,000 m2 includes:
A Hammam, a sixty-room hotel, a supermarket, cold storage warehouses, a sixty-bed hospital, a town hall, a mosque, a thousand-seat cinema.
The third part covering 18,000 m2 includes:
A center for polytechnic studies (C.E.P.), a youth center, a building for the administration of the complex, warehouses and maintenance buildings, a cinema, a bar-restaurant, a swimming pool with annex, a post office and civil defense.
The fourth part covering about 22,000 m2 includes:
An industrial technicum, a shopping gallery, a 600-seat cinema, a day-care center, 2 kindergartens, 2 primary schools, a swimming-pool with restaurant, shops, 2 bakeries.
Companies interested in the realization of one or several parts or of the entire project, are invited to send a fully answered pre-consultation questionnaire before April 30th, 1975, at the latest, to the 2 addresses below:

SONATRACH—DIRECTION PRODUCTION,
B.P. 244, ALGER, ALGERIA.
DAR-AL-HANDASAH (SHAIR & PARTNERS),
B.P. 7159 BEYROUTH, LEBANON.

The pre-selection questionnaires can be obtained at the following addresses:
SONATRACH—Direction Production, Chemin du Réservoir Hydra, ALGERIA.
SONATRACH—105, Av. Raymond-Poincaré, Paris-16e, FRANCE.
SONATRACH—Mariatheressastrasse 6, Munich 80, R.F.A.
SONATRACH—2, Place de l'Albertine, Bruxelles 1000, BELGIUM.
SONATRACH—19, via Vittor Pizani, Milan, ITALY.
SONATRACH—67, Rue du Rhône, Geneva, SWITZERLAND.
SONATRACH—Weena 112, Rotterdam 3002, NEDERLAND.
And from the Algerian Embassies in the accredited countries.

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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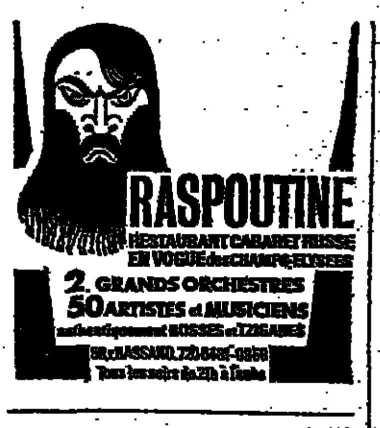
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UBS-DB Corporation — Weeden & Co. Incorporated — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc. — Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

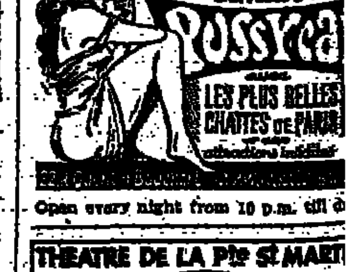
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Continued from Page 10.)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Cash 4¾s87	7	62½	61	61	
yL cv6½91	2	53	53	53	
Dairy 3¼s76	32	96	95	95	—1¼
st cv4½92	52	70⅛	68	69⅛	+ ½
lelG 12⅛s83	14	108½	108¼	109½	— ½
lelG 8⅝s75	28	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ½
m cv4¼s96	110	28½	27	27	—1
Ind 10s99	7	75	75	75	+ ½
Ind cv5¾s88	41	54	53⅛	54	—2
urUt 10⅛s81	30	107	106¾	107	
Ut 8.95s85	89	100	99	100	+ ¾
Steel 2¾s86	2	64¾	64¾	64¾	+1½
Tea 3½s80	2	60	60	60	— ½
IB 8.40s95	11	84	81⅞	81⅞	—5¼
MALf 7⅝s97	17	77	75	77	—3
aPw 7s76	1	95	95	95	—1
aTT 8⅝s89	125	93⅝	91¼	93	+ ½
aTT 8.2s84	97	93⅛	88	90	+1⅝
aTT 8s03	60	87½	87	87	—5⅛
aTT 7⅝s07	14	81⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
aTT 6½s79	9	95½	94½	94½	
hall cv6s95	23	71½	71¼	71⅛	+ ⅜
BellT 9.35s	152	104	103⅞	102	—1¼
Bell 7¾s13	5	82	82	82	—2
Bell 7⅝s12	42	83	82½	82½	+2½
Bell 7¼s11	25	81	80⅛	80⅛	+ ½
kSv 10s81	331	104¾	103⅝	103⅝	— ¼
YCen 6s80f	24	10½	10	10	—1
YCen 6s50f	5	52½	52	52	—2½
YC 5s2013f	65	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
YC 5s2013r	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
YC 4½2013f	128	7	5⅞	6⅞	— ½
YCen 4s98f	63	9½	8½	8½	+ ½
YCH 3½97f	15	20	19½	19½	— ½
YCL 3½98r	16	12	12	12	
YMC 3½98f	2	20	20	20	+1½
Conn 2⅞s75f	18	28	28	28	+ ⅜
YLW 4½73f	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+2¼
YNH 4½22f	10	2½	2½	2½	
YNH 4s97f	21	7⅜	7	7	— ½
YNH 4¼73f	15	21	21	21	
EG 10.6s82	39	108	107	107⅝	+1½
EG 9⅜s05	78	98	95	95	+ ¾
EG 8⅛s75	30	100	99 25-32	100	— ¼
el 9⅛s2018	204	102	100	100¼	— ½
Tel 9s14	402	99⅝	98	98½	—1½
el 8.30s12	51	93	91½	91½	—1
el 8s2008	16	89⅛	88½	89⅛	+ ¾
el 7¾s2006	35	87	85½	85	+ ½
el 7⅜s2011	10	83	83	83	—2⅛
el 4½s91	5	63	63	63	—1
el 4⅜s93	3	59¼	59⅛	59⅛	+1½
el 3⅝s96	70	51½	50	50	—1½
el 3¼s78	10	89	89	89	+ ⅞
el 3s81	5	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅜
el 2¾s82	14	72½	72½	72½	—5
M 12.6s81	147	109⅜	108	108	— ¾
MP 4¾s87	11	60¼	59	59⅞	— ⅞
Ind 7½s95	8	80	80	80	—4
k&Wn 4s96	5	53	53	53	
inMus 9s88	37	80	79	80	+1
Mtg 5½s79	78	60½	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅜
APh cv4s92	17	54½	54	54½	+ ½
IIG 8½s76	22	101½	101¼	101¼	+1
nPS 8¼s75	77	100½	100¼	100½	+9-32
NG 9¼s98	174	100	97½	99	—1
NG 4⅞s81	48	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
NG 4⅝s77	2	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
NG 4⅝s81	5	83	83	83	
Pac 4s97	3	58⅜	55	55	—2
Pac 4s97r	3	51⅛	49½	49½	
Pac 3s2047	73	33½	33	33½	+ ½
itaP 3s78	37	86	86	86	
Northp cv4¾s87	20	66	66	66	+1
Nrwst Bn 6⅞s	28	92	90½	90½	+2
Nwstind 7½s94	34	76	75	75	—1
NwnBell 10s14	200	106⅞	104⅞	105	—1
NwnBell 7⅞s11	18	90⅞	87½	87½	—2⅛
NwnBell 7½s05	30	84	83	83	+ ½
NwnBell 6⅞s79	20	97¼	96	97¼	+ ⅛
Norton Co 9s95	1	97	97	97	
NortSim 6s98	5	66⅛	65⅞	65⅞	— ½
OakInd cv4¾s87	35	51½	51	51½	
OccidP cv7½s96	295	84⅛	82	83⅛	— ¾
Ogden cv5s93	20	62	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
OhBellT 7⅜s13	5	86⅝	85⅝	86	— ¼
OhBellT 7⅛s11	10	84	81	81	—3
OhioEd 10s81	132	107	105	106	+ ½
OhioPw 12⅞s81	73	109⅝	108½	108½	— ¾
OhioPw 10⅛s82	116	101½	100⅛	100⅛	— ¾
Okla G 4⅝s87	20	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
Oneida cv5½s88	4	62½	62½	62½	— ¾
OtisEl cv6½s95	65	84⅞	82½	84	— ½
OwenIll 9.35s99	5	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ½
OwenIll 9s81	15	103⅛	103	103⅛	+ ½
OwenIll 7⅜s01	10	80	80	80	—5½
OwenIl cv4½s92	42	78	78	78	+ ½
PacGE 9.85s82	35	107½	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
PacGE 9⅜s06	397	101¼	98⅝	99	—1⅛
PacGE 9⅛s06	176	98⅛	97	97⅛	— ⅜
PacGE 8⅝s02	58	96⅛	93	94½	—3⅛
PacGE 8s03	43	88	84½	85	—3
PacGE 7⅜s05A	10	86½	83	86½	—2½
PGE 7⅜s05ZZ	30	86⅛	80	80	—9
PacGE 7⅛s04	20	83⅛	80⅛	80⅛	—1⅛
PacGE 7½s03	29	83⅞	83	83⅞	+2⅞
Pac G&E 5s89	88	71½	69¼	71½	+1
Pac G&E 5s91	36	66⅝	63	63	—3⅛
Pac GE 4½s90	6	63	63	63	—4
Pac GE 4½s93	2	61	59	59	—2
Pac GE 4½s95	12	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ½
Pac GE 3⅜s85	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	
PGE 3⅛s84 W	10	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ½
Pac G&E 3s79	6	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ¾
Pac G&E 3s83	2	67	67	67	
Pac GE 2⅞s80	14	77	75	76	—4
PacLtSv 8⅜s93	15	90	90	90	
PacNwTl 8¾s89	123	95	94	95	—1
PacNwTl 8⅝s80	99	95⅞	93	93	—1⅛
Pac SwA 6s67	9	64½	64½	64½	— ½
PacT&T 9⅝s11	342	102	100	101¼	+ ½
PacT&T 9⅛s84	127	100½	98⅜	99	—1½
PacT&T 9.1s84	186	104	102⅛	103⅜	+ ¼
PacT&T 9s81	155	104⅞	103	103⅞	—1⅛
PacT&T 8⅝s86	183	96	93½	95⅜	+ ¼
PacTT 8.65s85	66	95	92½	93	—2½
PacT&T 7.8s07	23	87	82⅛	83	—6⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s80	53	99	97	98⅞	+1½
PacT&T 7⅛s08	14	84	82	82	—1¼
PacT&T 6⅝s79	21	96½	96½	96½	
PacT&T 4⅜s88	5	67	67	67	
PacT&T 3¼s78	10	91	91	91	+2
PacT&T 2¾s85	14	65¼	64	64⅞	+2⅞
PAA 11¼s86	216	80	77⅜	79¾	— ¾
PAA 11¼s86	381	78⅜	76½	76½	—1⅞
PAA cv7½s98	191	60⅛	59	59¼	—1⅛
PAA cv 5¼s89	614	32⅜	30½	30⅞	—1¼
PAA cv 4⅞s79	6	72¼	72¼	72¼	—7¾
PAA cv 4½s84	19	42¼	42¼	42⅞	— ⅛
PAA cv 4½s86	496	30½	28½	28¾	—1¼
Paprct cv5¼94	2	57	57	57	
Park H cv4s92	8	52	52	52	
PennDx cv5s82	77	73	72½	72½	+ ¾
Penney 9s99	79	100	99	100	+ ½
Penney 8⅞s98	32	98½	95	95	—2
PennyF 9.45s8T	17	102⅝	101½	102⅛	+ ½
PennyF 7⅞s91	10	88⅛	88¾	88¾	+ ½
PennCo cv9s94	43	92¼	90¼	90¼	—1⅛
PennPL 10⅛s82	75	107½	105	105	—1
viPa RR 4¼s81f	54	13½	12½	12½	—1
viPa RR 4½s84f	26	13	13	13	
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Pennwlt 9⅝s95	11	101	98⅛	98⅛	—2½
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	44	101	100⅞	100½	—1
Pennzoil 8⅜s96	12	88⅜	86½	86½	
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	9	84⅜	82	82	
Pennzoil 7⅛s38	14	82	81⅛	82	+ ⅛
Pennzl cv5¼s96	79	68⅛	65	65	—3⅛
Peoria E 4s90f	5	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Pepsico 8⅝s81	9	103¼	103½	103½	
Pepsico 8⅛s85	123	98¾	96⅝	98¾	+ ½
Pepsl cv4⅝s96	100	105½	103	103	—1¼
Per Mar 3⅝s80	2	78	78	78	+1½
Pet Inc 8s91	3	90½	90½	90½	— ¾
Pfizer 8½s99	36	95	95	95	—4
Pfizer cv4s97	94	92½	89½	90	—1¼
PhelpsD 7⅝s78	48	100⅝	99	100⅝	+1⅝
Phila El 12⅛s81	463	108⅝	105	106⅛	—1⅛
Phila El 11s80	144	105½	103⅜	104⅛	— ½
Phila El 9s95	23	90⅞	89½	89½	—1½
Phila El 8½s76	51	102	100½	101½	
PhilaEl 8⅛s84	15	84¼	82⅞	82⅞	—1⅛
Phila El 8⅛s96	32	80	77	80	—4
Phila El 8s75	122	100½	100	100½	+ ¼
Phila El 7⅛s98	15	72⅛	70	70	+1
Phila El 6⅞s97	10	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
Phila El 5s89	8	62	62	62	+2
Phila El 4½s94	3	49	49	49	—3½
Phila El 4⅝s86	42	57½	56	56½	
Phila El 3¾s88	1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
Phila El 3⅜s83	19	65	64	65	—1½
Phila El 2⅞s78	5	86⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—2½
Phila El 2¾s81	14	70	69	70	+2
PhilMo 8.85s82	31	101½	101	101	
PhilMor 8½s85	394	100	99¼	99⅜	
Philip In 10s77	49	85	84	84½	+ ½
Pillsby cv4⅝s89	19	102	96⅝	96⅝	—4¼
PionNG 9½s75	8	100⅛	100⅛	100¼	— ¾
PionNG 9⅛s85	110	103½	102½	103½	— ½
Pittston cv4s97	122	55	51⅜	51⅜	—2½
PortGE 10⅛s80	38	102½	100	102½	—1½
PotEIP 10⅛s81	19	105⅜	105	105	— ⅜
PotEIP 9⅛s05	93	96¼	93⅞	94¼	—2¼
PotEl 8⅜s09	7	87½	87½	87½	—4⅛
PotEIP 7⅛s07	5	80	80	80	—1
PPG Ind 9s95	15	99	97¼	97¼	—1¼
PPG In 8⅛s2000	15	99	99	99	
PPG Ind 8s85	68	99⅛	98½	98½	—1
ProctG 8½s05	364	98	95⅞	95⅞	—1¼
ProctG 7s2002	19	92	89⅞	89⅞	—2⅛
ProctG 3⅞s81	17	83½	83⅛	83½	+1⅛
PuSCol 8⅛s2000	6	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
PubSEG 12s04	165	110¾	109	109⅛	—1½
PubSEG 9s95	83	95⅛	93⅞	94⅛	—1⅛
PubSEG 8⅛s04	45	87⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—4⅛
PubSEG 4⅞s77	15	95½	95½	95½	
PubSEG 3½s75	9	98	98	98	— ¼
PubSvIn 9⅝s81	17	104⅛	104	104⅛	—1½
PubSvIn 7⅞s01	10	84½	84⅛	84½	+7⅛
PugetSd 10⅛s33	51	104⅜	102½	103½	—1¼
Porex cv4⅞s94	81	63	62⅛	62⅛	
QuakStOil 9s95	4	97⅝	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
RCA 10.2s92	10	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ½
RCA 9⅛s90	9	104	100⅛	104	+3⅛
RCA 9s75	101	100⅜	100	100	— ¼
RCA cv 4½s92	149	58½	57⅝	57⅝	— ¾
Ramad cv6s75	7	89	85	85	—4⅞
Ramad cv5s96	82	49¼	47	47	—2½
RapAm 7½s85	77	46	44⅛	44⅛	—1⅛
RapAm69 7s94	247	39	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
RapAm72 7s94	129	39⅛	37⅛	38	—1½
RapidAm 6s88	474	36	34⅛	34⅛	— ¾
viReadg 3⅛s95f	28	28	27½	28	—2⅞
RdgBa cv5½s98	62	84⅛	82	82	—3
Reeves cv4s91	22	57¼	57⅛	57¼	+ ¾
RelianGp 9⅞s98	227	67	60½	62	—3⅛
RelianGp 9⅛s99	48	65⅛	62	63	—2⅛
RepMt cv7¼s98	42	49	43⅛	48¼	+5⅛
Rep Stl 8.90s95	10	93½	93½	93½	—1½
Rep Stl 4⅝s85	14	70	69	70	+1
Rever cv5½s92	16	58	56	56	
ReyM cv4½s91	123	58	56	56	—2
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	9	87	86½	87	—9
Reyn Tob 7s89	8	83	80	80	—3
RichMe 8.85s99	40	100	100	100	— ¾
RiegelT cv5s93	10	54¼	53½	53½	+1
RochGE 10⅛s83	10	105¼	105	105	
RochT cv4¾s94	32	70⅛	68½	68½	— ½
Rocklnt 8.3s96	12	85	85	85	—5
Rockln cv4¼s91	12	[illegible]	56	56⅛	+ ¼
Rohr cv 5¼s86	39	55⅛	53½	53½	—2⅛
RydersS 11½s90	124	89⅞	84	84	—6⅛
RyderS 9⅛s81	29	85	84	84⅛	+ ⅛
Safeco 7s78	2	98	98	98	+1¼
SafewyS 7.4s97	10	82¼	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅛
SLSF 5s2006f	25	48⅞	48	48	—1⅛
StLouSF 4s97	2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
StReg cv4⅞s97	72	85	82	82	—3
SanDGE 9.3s79	25	104	103	103	—1
Sander cv12s92	60	88⅛	86½	88	
Sanders cv5s92	110	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ½
SaFeIn cv6¼s98	17	90	87	87⅛	—2⅛
SaFePip 8¾s80	3	98	98	98	— ½
SaulRlEs 8½s80	102	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅞
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	10	92	91	91	+1½
SCM cv. 5½s88	73	66	63½	63½	—1½
ScottP 8.15s85	40	100	98½	100	+ ¾
SbdCsL 8.35s96	10	82½	82½	82½	—1⅛
Sbd Fin 5¼s80	5	76	75⅛	75⅛	
Seagrm 7½s78	36	98⅛	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
Searle 8.70s95	8	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
Searle 7½s80	113	98⅛	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
Sears R 8⅝s95	171	100	99⅛	100	+2⅝
Sears R 8⅝s76	290	102	101⅛	101¾	
Sears R 7⅞s85	566	97½	96	96⅞	— ⅜
Sears R 6⅝s93	23	81	81	81	+1½
Sears R 4⅝s83	79	82⅝	81	81½	— ⅛
SearsRAc 8⅞s86	156	99¾	99	99½	
SearsR Ac 5s82	44	83⅜	82¼	83⅛	+1⅛
SearRAc 4⅞s77	43	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅛
SeatrnL cv6s94	148	28	27½	27½	+ ¼
SecuPac 7.7s82	129	94	92½	92⅞	—1⅛
ShellO 8½s2000	78	96⅛	95	96½	+1
ShellO 7¼s2002	2	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
ShellOil 5.30s92	25	71½	71⅛	71⅛	+1⅛
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	53	75⅛	73	75⅛	+ ⅛
SherW 9.45s79	5	96	96	96	—6
SherW cv6¼s95	128	105½	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
SherW 5.45s92	18	74½	74½	74½	+1⅛
Signal 8.85s94	50	92	90	90	—2
Sinclair 4.60s88	4	70	70	70	—1
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	12	128⅛	126¼	126¼	—2⅛
Singer 8¼s76	461	99⅛	98⅛	98½	— ¾
Singer 8s99	45	71	70	70½	—1½
SkellyO 8.15s76	46	101	99⅛	101	— ¼
Skil Cp cv5s92	15	46	45½	45½	—1½
SmithKn 8.15s84	94	100	99	99¼	+ ½
SohioBP 9⅝s99	14	102	102	102	—4⅛
SohioBP 8⅞s83	88	101	100	100	— ⅛
Sol B cv4⅞s97	13	60	57½	57½	+1
SoCenBl 10s14	187	106⅛	104⅞	105⅛	— ½
SoCenBl 8⅛s04	43	92⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	17	92	90¼	90¼	
SoCenBl 6⅝s77	5	98	98	98	—1
SoBellT 9.05s03	313	100⅞	97½	99	— ¾
SoBellTel 8s14	51	91	89⅜	90	
SoBellT 7⅝s13	95	84⅞	82½	84	—1¼
SoBellT 7.60s08	11	85⅛	85	85	
SoBellT 7⅜s10	44	88⅛	88	88	+1
SoBellTel 7s78	53	99	98½	98½	— ⅛
SoBellT 6½s79	43	95	94⅛	94⅛	—2⅛
SoBellT 3s79	11	84	83	83	—1
So BellT 2⅞s85	6	65	65	65	+ ½
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	26	77½	76	76	—2⅛
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	25	105	104	104½	—2⅛
SoCalG 8.85s95	27	93¼	92	92	—2
SoNGas 9⅛s76	63	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	+ ⅛
SoNGas 6⅞s79	16	96	95	95	
SoNEngT 9⅝s10	112	102	101	101¼	+ ¼
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	33	85⅞	84	84	—5⅛
SoPac 5⅛s83	24	76	75⅛	75⅞	— ⅛
SoPac 4½s81	45	80	78	78	+ ⅞
S PacOr 4½s77	32	94¼	93½	93½	
SouthRy 5s04	17	62	59	59	—3
SoRyMem 5s96	2	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+1⅞
SwnBIT 9.25s15	218	102½	98½	100	—2
SwnBIT 8⅛s07	181	98	96⅛	96¼	—1
SwBellT 8⅛s14	77	92	90	90¼	—3
SwnBIT 8.20s82	260	101½	100	100½	— ¾
SwnBIT 7⅛s09	35	85½	84	85⅛	—6⅛
SwBellT 7⅛s13	95	86	82½	82½	—3⅛
SwBellT 7⅛s12	10	82	82	82	—2
SwBellT 7s78	78	99½	99	99	
SwnBIT 6⅞s11	104	79	76⅛	77	—1⅛
SwBellT 6½s79	5	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
Sw PS 8⅛s75	20	100 17-32	100 9-32	100 7-32	+1-32
Spiegl cv4⅞s90	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+1⅛
Sprag cv4¼s92	54	46	45	45	—1⅛
StdOilCal 7s96	151	86	83	84¼	— ¾
St O Cal 5⅛s92	52	77⅛	76⅛	77⅛	+1⅛
St O Cal 4⅝s83	85	78½	75⅛	75⅛	—3⅛
StdOInd 9.7s89	1329	101⅞	100⅛	100½	
StOIlInd 9.2s04	393	103	100½	100½	—2½
Std OilInd 6s91	115	81½	76½	76½	—4½
Std OilInd 6s98	57	76½	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅞
StOilInd 4½s83	54	79½	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅞
StOOh 8½s2000	19	94½	92½	92½	—2
StOilOh 7.60s39	4	85	85	85	
Std Packg 6s90	2	44	44	44	—1
StPkg cv5¼s90	18	42¼	41	42½	—2½
StPrud cv6½s90	17	69½	69¼	69¼	
Standex cv5s87	6	70	70	70	
Stauf Ch 8⅛s96	20	88⅛	88	88	
Stauff cv4⅝s91	169	105	100⅜	103½	+2
Steven cv4s90	30	58⅛	57	57	—2
Storer cv4⅛s86	1	64	64	64	+ ½
SuavSh cv5s97	9	40	37½	37½	—2⅛
Sun Oil 7⅛s7.	88	101¼	100⅞	100¼	— ⅛
Sundst cv5s93	12	58	56⅛	58	+1⅞
SunsM cv6½s89	32	93	89	89	—4½
SutroMtg 6⅜s82	22	53	52¼	52½	— ¾
SwiftCo 7⅜s78	20	98⅛	98¼	98¼	— ½
Sybron cv4⅜s87	10	68⅛	66	66	
Talcott 9⅞s76	32	93¼	92	92½	+ ⅞
TalcotN cv6s94	149	44	38¼	38¼	—1½
Tandy 10s74	124	85½	83⅛	83¾	—2¼
Tandy 6½s78	1	87	87	87	—2
Tappn cv5½s94	19	48½	47½	47½	
Teledy 10s04	538	75	71	71¾	—2¼
Teledy 7s99	38	56	55½	55½	—2½
Teledy cv3½s92	80	40	39½	40	
Telex Cp 9s96	230	35	32	34⅛	—2⅛
Tenneco 9s78	117	103⅞	102⅛	103¼	+ ¾
Tenneco 9s94	61	94⅛	93	94	
Tenneco 8⅞s75	153	101	00-32	100¼	— ¼
Tenneco 8¼s91	8	89	83⅞	89	
Tenneco 7s93	68	78	75	75	—1
Tenneco cv6¼s92	217	87	83¾	84	—3
Tenneco 6s79	165	89⅛	88	89⅛	+1⅛
TVA 9¼s95	37	108⅜	106	106⅛	—1⅛
TVA 9¼s95r	5	107	107	107	
TVA 8⅝s75	74	100⅞	100 17-32	100⅞	
TVA 8.10s79	133	104	101⅞	102½	+ ⅛
TVA 8.05s99	194	95	93½	93½	— ¾
TVA 8.05s99r	44	95	94	94	
TVA 7.70s98	10	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛	—1⅛
TVA 7.40s97D	68	87⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅞
TVA 7.40s97Dr	20	87⅜	86½	86½	
TVA 7.35s97B	79	87⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—1¼
TVA 7.35s97Br	3	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
TVA 7.35s97C	28	86¼	85	86¼	—1
TVA 7.35s98A	29	87⅛	85	85⅛	—1⅞
TVA 7.35s98A r	9	86⅞	86	86	
TVA 7.35s98B	122	87⅛	84¼	85⅛	—1⅛
TVA 7.35s98Br	46	87⅛	84½	84½	
TVA 7⅛s76	133	100⅞	100¼	100¼	— ⅝
TVA 7s97	17	84	83	84	— ½
TVA 7s97r	27	83¼	83¼	83¼	
Tesoro cv5¼s89	129	93	89¼	89¼	—3¼
Texaco 7⅛s2001	89	91	88	90⅛	+ ¼
Texaco 5⅛s97	125	73½	72⅞	73½	+1⅛
TexasCo 3⅛s83	9	73½	73½	73½	
TexInd 7⅛s92	16	69	68⅛	68⅞	+ ¾
TexO&G 8⅛s94	2	84	84	84	+4
Tex Pac 3⅞s85	8	60½	60½	60½	—1⅛
Texfi cv4¾s96	55	28	26	28	+1
TideM cv5⅛s91	6	106	106	106	—2
ToledoEd 10s82	34	106½	106	106¼	+ ¼
ToledoEd 8s03	5	78½	78½	78½	—7
TWA 11s86	38	93½	91⅛	91⅛	—1⅞
TWA 10s85	4	91	91	91	+ ⅞
TWA 6½s78f	159	64⅛	62½	62⅞	—1⅞
TWA cv5s94	213	42	39⅛	39⅛	—2
TWA cv4s92	329	33⅞	32⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
TranFin 10s77	89	103¼	102⅛	102⅛	— ¼
TranFin 7⅞s81	2	75	75	75	
Travler 8.70s95	19	95	94	94	
TriSoMtg 7⅛s80	49	49	48	49	+1
TriSoMt cv7s92	5	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+2⅞
TRWinc 5½s92	7	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
UGI Cp 8⅝s75	45	100½	100	100½	—7-32
UnBk 7.35s01	6	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	
UnCarb 8½s85	87	97	95	96	— ¾
UnCarb 5.30s97	111	72	69⅛	69⅛	+1⅛
UnCorp cv7s89	13	69	69	69	+1⅛
UnElMo 2⅞s80	10	73¼	73¼	73¼	
UnOCal 8⅝s82	115	101⅜	99⅛	99⅛	—1⅛
Un OCal 8⅛s76	101	102	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
UnOCal 4⅞s86	10	73⅛	71	71	—2⅛
UPacC cv4⅞s99	80	123¼	120	120	—2½
Un Pac 7.20s76	52	100⅛	99⅛	100	+ ¼
Uniroy cv5½s96	132	56⅛	55	55½	+ ½
UnAirL cv5s91	137	68	67	67⅛	+ ¾
U AirL cv4¼s92	100	55	53⅛	54	+1
UAirc cv5⅛s91	89	69⅛	67½	67⅛	—1⅛
UAirc cv4½s92	215	61	57⅛	59⅛	—1⅛
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	144	61	58⅛	58½	—2½
Un Brnd 6⅞s88	32	52	49⅛	49⅛	—2½
U Bran cv5 .94	296	39	38	38⅛	+ ¼
UnGasP 8⅝s89	5	81	81	81	+ ⅛
UnGasP 5⅛s80	14	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
UnGasP 5⅛s77	8	91½	91½	91½	—1⅛
UnGasP 5s78	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+1⅛
UnJerBk 7.95s	20	94⅛	93	94⅛	—3⅛
UnMrch 9⅛s95	26	92	90⅛	90⅛	—1½
UnMrch cv4s90	50	52¼	51¼	51⅛	— ½
U Nuclr cv5s88	50	59½	57⅛	57⅛	— ¼
US Hm cv5½s96	60	47⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—2⅛
US Ind 7⅛s97	3	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
US NBOr 6⅞s80	2	94	94	94	+1
US Plywd 8s96	5	84	83⅞	84	—1
US Rlt cv5⅛s89	5	41	41	41	—4
US Steel 7⅛s01	21	87½	87	87	— ⅞
US Steel 4⅝s86	222	61¼	60	60⅛	—1⅛
US Steel 4½s86	5	74	74	74	
US Steel 4s83	12	74¼	74¼	74¼	—1⅛
UnitUtil cv5s93	8	68⅛	68	68	+ ½
Univ OP 6⅛s93	1	79	79	79	
Upjohn 8⅛s85	377	100½	98¾	99¼	
UtahPL 10⅛s83	6	108	108	108	
UV Ind cv5¾93	69	69½	67¼	67¼	—1¼
UV Ind 5⅛s95	37	54	51½	51½	— ½
VerYNuc 9⅛s98	32	88⅛	88	88	— ⅛
VaEIP cv3⅛s86	20	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+1⅛
VaE Pw 2⅞s80	15	72	72	72	—4
VirgRy Inc6s08	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	
Wabash 7⅛s77	52	99½	97½	99½	+ ¾
Wabash 4⅛s91	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+1⅛
Wabash 4s81	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
Wag El 6⅞s86	7	67	66⅛	67	+ ⅞
Walgrn cv5½s91	8	64	63	63	—3⅛
WallM cv6½s91	8	66	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
WeanU cv5½s93	53	48½	48¼	48⅛	
Wean 5⅛s93n	1	50	50	50	
viWShr 4s2361f	16	10	9	9	—2
WnAccep 9⅛s79	60	102⅞	100¼	101½	—1¼
WnArL cv5¼s93	43	78½	77	77	—2
WnBncp 7⅝s82	32	94⅛	89	89	—5⅛
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	35	97¼	94½	94½	—3½
WU Cp 10⅜s97	146	75	72	72½	—2
WU Cp cv5¼s97	211	43½	42⅛	43¼	+4⅛
WnUnT 8.45s96	106	63	63	63	
WnUnT 8.10s98	72	61	60	60	—1
WnUnT 7.90s97	48	59½	59	59	—1½
WnUnTel 6⅞s89	33	55	52	52	—1½
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	61	52	51⅛	51⅛	— ¼
WnUn Tel 5s92	54	44	42	42	— ½
WestgCr 8½s91	11	77⅛	77	77⅛	+ ⅛
WestgCr 7.6s97	2	73	73	73	+1⅛
WestgCr 7.2s78	117	95	93⅞	94⅛	+1⅛
WestgEl 8⅝s95	370	86⅞	86	86⅞	+ ½
WestgEl 5⅝s92	26	66⅛	65½	65½	—1⅛
Weyrhsr 8.9s04	10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	38	98⅛	97	98⅛	+3⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	106	101⅞	101¼	101⅛	+ ⅛
Weyrhsr 8s85	327	98⅛	97⅛	98	— ½
Weyerh 5.20s91	22	74⅛	74	74	+1
WhlgSt cv3¼s75	1	97	97	97	
WhitCn cv5½s92	143	68½	67⅛	68¼	+ ¼
WhitM cv5¼s93	10	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
Whittkr 10s88	12	75⅛	75	75¼	+ ¼
Whitkr cv4⅜s88	3	42	42	42	1½—
Wickes cv9s99	40	80	79⅛	79⅛	— ¼
WickeCp 7⅛s98	5	70	70	70	
Wickes cv5¼s74	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
WillRs cv5¼s89	32	75	74½	74½	—4½
Wms Cos 11s81	61	104⅛	103½	104⅛	+ ½
WisCen 4½s29f	10	46	46	46	+1
Wis Cen 4s2004	5	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
WiscTel 8s14	15	89⅛	89	89⅛	+1⅛
Witco cv4½s93	1	62	62	62	
Woolwrth 9s99	123	88⅛	87¼	87¼	—1⅛
Woolwth 7⅜s96	110	75	71⅞	71⅞	—3⅛
Womet cv5½s94	17	70	69¼	69½	— ½
Wyly cv7¼s95	161	34⅛	34	34⅛	
Xerox 8.2s82	459	101¼	99⅛	99⅛	—1
Xerox cv6s95	326	109	104	106½	—1⅛
YngSh 9⅛s2000	49	94	93	93	—1
Zapata cv4⅜s88	189	70⅞	70	70	
Zapat cv4⅜s88B	31	70⅛	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
Zapat cv4⅝s88C	103	71½	70	70	— ½
Zayre Cp 8s96	4	60	60	60	
Zayre cv5¼s94	241	41¼	40⅛	40⅞	— ¾
Zurn cv5⅛s94	12	57½	58⅛	58⅛	—2⅛

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Aust 5½s82Jan	8	85	85	85	— ¼
Austral 5½s85	1	79	79	79	
Australia 5s78	13	94	94	94	—5
Australia 3s83	5	83	83	83	+4⅛
Chile 3s93f	13	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
CopenT 5⅞s84	2	78½	78½	78½	—4½
Cuba 4½s77f	10	25	25	25	
EuropC 8⅞s79	90	100⅞	100	100⅞	+ ¼
EurpCS 8⅛s83	152	97	95⅜	96⅛	— ½
Helsinki 6⅛s77	1	98	98	98	— ½
JapanDv 6½s80	5	88	88	88	
Japan Dv 6s76	3	99½	99½	99½	
Japan Dv 6s78	3	94	94	94	—1½
Japan 5½s80	2	90	90	90	—4½
viKrau 5s59xf	5	3½	3½	3½	— ½
Mexico 10s80	310	100¼	99¼	99¼	— ¾
Mexico 7¼s81	10	91	91	91	
Mexico 6½s79	1	94	94	94	+6
Mexico 6⅛s79	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—6⅞
Nova Scot 9s76	10	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
Oslo 5⅞s85	1	79½	79½	79½	+3⅛
Poland 8s50xf	5	43	41	43	+3
Poland 6s40xf	2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—3
Silesa 4½s 58xf	3	38	38	38	
Tokyo 6s80	4	87	87	87	— ⅛

Insurance Stocks

emyIns Grp	12	1⅜	1⅞	
ty Ins .15	76	4⅝	5⅛	
krinsFla .20	23	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
LfFla .20b	46	9¼	10	
Capitol .10e	36	2	2½	
omwlth Fin		3½	3⅞	
idelLfe .08	10	5⅛	5⅜	
ndrsLfe .16	3	6½	7½	
uarntyFnl s	6	2½	3	
leritgeLf .32	32	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
ncomLif .20e	1	8¼	9	
ntlGrp .24	134	47	48	— ½
ntlRein .14	59	34	35½	
nvstLfe .10e	2	3½	3⅝	
JeffFinl .42	16	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
Pioneer Cp s	250	1⅜	2½	
Reinsur .60	72	13½	14	
Reserve Cp	117	2	2½	— ⅛
tatesLf .10e	3	12	12½	— ¼
Undrwritr .30		8¼	9	+ ¼
c Madis .05e	14	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
Corp .58	7	10½	11	
s SecLt .25	6	4½	5	— ⅛
f NatCp s		3	3½	
lStdA .40	5	4¼	4⅛	
lStdB .40		4¼	4⅛	
lstnState .60	6	9¼	10¼	
lCasity .20e		2½	2⅞	
ennalCp .40e	20	4½	4⅞	
eNatLf .60e	5	11½	12½	— ½
pk Lf-A .24		4	4½	
pk Lf-B .24		4	4½	
b Corp 1.40	152	33¼	33⅞	— ⅛
tSlaCp .27	25	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
ge Univ	6	4⅞	5⅜	— ¼
Lf&Ac .24	2	8⅛	8½	
bia Natl	1	3	3½	
lnsAm .60	267	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ins .88	182	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
mLife .92	263	12½	13⅛	
n SlaLf .10e		3⅜	4⅛	
ion Ins .60		33	35	
&Frst 1.40a	412	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
iFor pt2.40		66	70	
am Life .80	4	20	21½	
Corp .56	53	17	18	— ⅛
adoGen s	20	1	1½	+ ⅛
FirMar .20e	1	3	3½	
re Gen	8	2	2½	
lovrCas .80a	3	16	17½	— ½
Gen Cp .40	10	10½	11½	+ ⅛
Lfelowa .50	45	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
lglor NY .60		7½	9½	
Home Life		4	5	
NewWL .16	13	36½	38½	—1
lersGrp 1	158	49¼	50¾	— ½
Cp Va	29	1⅞	2⅛	
UnLife .85e	102	19½	20	— ⅛
ecGrp .32	3	4	4½	— ⅛
mFin .28	21	7	8	— ⅛
lonyLfe .32	4	6⅛	7	
xecutive Cp	4	3⅛	4	
derLf .22a		7	8	
Unlied Inc	1	⅝	⅞	
ne Nat s	210	4	6	+ ¼
dationFinl s		⅞	1⅛	
derFinl .05e		1⅜	2	
lin Life .76	145	18⅞	19¼	
Reinsur .40	47	132	136	+2
ashgtn Cp	11	2⅞	3	
antnIns .34		6	8	
LfeAcc .20	33	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Emplns .80	271	21	21½	
Emplyln wt	2	7½	8	
Emp Lfe .20	271	23½	24½	— ⅛
uity Finl		5	6⅛	
thnCp .52	26	12⅛	13¼	— ½
nty Nat	1	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
lion Intl	63	1½	1⅞	
erlns .50	23	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
StmBlr 1.68		31	32	— ¼
Benef 1	3	18	19	— ½
Libty Lfe		1	1⅛	
LfeAcc .48	102	7⅛	8	
aGrp .50	2	8⅛	9⅛	
ntl Finl	17	2	2½	— ⅛
Incl .28	275	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
feHolding s	2	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
tateCp .20	5	3⅛	4⅛	
Grnty Lfe	1	13	14½	
rltKy .12e		7⅛	8½	
InvInsAm .10e		1½	2	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	1	9⅛	10¼	
KansCityLfe 1.20	8	29	30	— ¼
KemperCorp .80	65	16⅛	17½	— ½
KyCentLfe .20	20	5⅛	6	— ⅛
Lamar Life .40b		13½	14¼	
LibrtyNatLfe .68	34	26⅛	26⅜	
Life Am Bogt		2	2½	
Life Ins Ga .68	36	17⅛	18¼	
Life Invinc .86	192	3⅞	4½	
Lifesurance Cp		3¼	3⅛	
LincIncLf .40a	3	6⅞	7⅛	
La Sou Life	5	2⅛	2⅛	
LoyalAm Lfeins		6⅛	7⅛	
Manch Lfe Cas s	32	⅞	1⅛	
ManhatLf In .36e		3⅜	4⅛	
MassGen Lfe	11	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
McMillen Cp .32	28	6	6⅛	
MercuryGen .40	6	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Midw NatOh .01e	25	6½	7½	
MidwstUnLf .60r		8⅛	8⅞	
MinnTitleFinl .42		7	8	
ModrnAmLfe .14		3	3½	
ModrnSecL .10e		1¼	1⅜	
MonarchCap .72e	47	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
MonumentCp .48	24	11½	12	
MotClAmIns .14	5	2½	3⅛	— ⅛
Mut Sav Lfe .40a	19	8⅛	8⅞	
NN Corp 1.20	28	13	13⅛	— ⅛
NatLifeFla .05e	3	2½	2⅞	
NatOldLine .26	32	3⅛	3¼	
NatResrvLf .50	3	10½	11	
NatSecurIns s	3	3⅛	4⅛	
NatWestn Lf	7	3¼	3⅞	
Nationwide A .25	72	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
NationwideLf .55	210	26	27	
North Cent	212	4½	5¼	
Noreast Hart .88	3	11	12½	— ⅛
NorNatLfe .05e		2½	2⅞	
NewstNatLfe .55	4	16½	17	— ⅛
Occident Lf .02e	3	2⅛	3⅛	
Oh Casualty 1.32	27	31¼	31⅞	— ¼
OldRepint .70a	21	25½	26⅛	— ⅛
PacStd Life	38	1⅛	1½	
PacSld Life	38	1⅛	1½	
Peerlessins .50		8	9	
enn Life	26	1⅛	1½	
Phila Life .69r	12	12⅛	13⅛	
PiedmtMan .14		4	5	
PreferdRisk .20e	2	7½	8⅛	— ⅛
Pres Life		1⅝	2⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .60	2	11	11½	+ ⅛
ProvLfeND .25a		12½	13⅛	— ⅛
Prov Lfe Acc .68	20	31½	33½	— ½
Reliable Life .80	4	14	15	
RepNatLfe .25	436	3⅛	3⅜	
Safeco Cp 1	62	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
StPaulCos .72	110	26⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
SecurAmLfe .20r		6	6½	
SecurConn Lfe	5	4½	5⅛	— ⅛
SecLfe&Acc .36	3	6⅞	7⅛	
SecurLfeGa s		8	9	
So Caro Ins .40	22	8⅛	9½	+ ⅛
SouUnAla .10e	2	3⅛	3⅞	
SouthlandFin .30	66	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Sowstrn Lfe .92	93	27⅛	28	— ⅛
SovereignCp .05e	250	4	4⅛	
StdLifeIndna .25		8⅞	9⅞	
StdSec Life	7	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Statesm Grp .10r		3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
Surety Finl .07		2	2⅛	
ThomJeffLf .10e	265	3⅛	4⅛	
TimeHolding .50	1	8⅛	9⅛	
TransprtLfe .06e	27	3⅛	4⅛	
Unicoa		18½	19½	
UnitAmer Life		3⅛	3⅞	
UnitFireCas .85e		17½	18½	
UnitFireIns .50		6⅛	7⅛	
Unit Guaranty	23	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
UnitLibrtyLfe 1s	2	7⅛	8½	
UnitSav Life	7	2⅛	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	6	7⅛	7½	
Variable Annut	11	6⅛	7⅛	
Vico Corp	82	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
WestnCasSur .68	10	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
WestnStaLfe .25a		8	8⅛	
Windsor Lfe		2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
WiscNatLife .30		24⅛	25⅛	
Wld Svc Lfe .10e		4⅛	5½	
Zenith Nat Ins		1⅜	2⅛	
Zenith United		1⅛	2⅛	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

rica 8⅞-83	97	98½
alia 8-86	99	100½
Mezzogiorno 5⅛-78	84	88
10 7-80	92	94 Ind
833 8⅞-83	102	103½
6⅞-80	98½	100
7-84	98½	99½
8-86	98	99½
6⅞-88	90½	92
5⅛-88	79	80½
7⅛-78	98½	100
7⅛-79	100½	102
umautes Urb 8-86	97½	99
t Nat 8-86	99	100½
8⅞-77	96	98 Ind
ark (Kingd.) 8-88	97½	99
(Irl.) 8⅛-86	96½	98
1 7-78	97	99
1 8⅛-86	90	92
h 9⅛-80	104	106
nto 8⅛-78	93	95 Ind
er 5⅞-84	88½	90
an 6-78	95½	97
obs 7-89	96	97½
obs 9-83	104	108
7-86	98½	100
s Kommunalb. 7⅞-88	97½	99
Scot 8-84	97	98½
nes 6-80	100	102
8⅞-88	91	92½
4 6⅞-77	95	97 Ind
8-88	99	100½
7⅞-86	96½	98
y 7-84	85	87
10-79	101½	102½
9½-85	99⅛	100¼
7-81	89½	90½
City 10-79	103⅜	109⅜
9⅞-83	92½	93½
8⅛-82	92½	94
d 10-84	102⅛	103½
J Inc. 8-82	91	93
8⅞-89	79	81 Ind
ry 8⅞-89	93¼	94⅛
uto 8-89	97½	98½
7⅛-82	95½	96⅛
10-81 (FL)	102½	103½
d 9⅛-83 (RP)	98	99

Deutsche Marks

(Average price)

alia 7-72/87	91⅛
hagen 8⅛-87	71
uida 7⅞-87	84⅛
auida 6⅛-87	71¼
er 8-83	100
Council 7⅞-88	88¼
M 6⅛-87	72
ma 6⅛-87	85
⅞-83	92.80
id 7-82	82¼
teraley 6⅞-87	76⅛
7⅛-87	82⅛

ICI 6⅞-88	73
KHD 6⅞-87	82½
KLM 8⅛-88	87.70
New Zealand 7-87	89
Ontario Hydro 6⅛-87	85½
Ontario Hydro 7⅛-88	89⅛
Phillip Morris 6⅞-87	92
Quebec 6⅛-87	84.90
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	84.15
Saab 7⅞-88	90.85
Tenneco 7⅞-86	91⅛
Worldbank 8⅛-82	87.90
Worldbank 6⅞-87	86.35

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-88	77	79
CECA 8-85	86	97½
ENEL 7⅛-88	81	83
Eurofima 7⅞-81	95½	97
Interfrigo 7½-88	87	89

* For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Allan Bank 6⅞-87	80	82
EIB 6-88	87	89
Burmah 7-88	66	68
Cons Eur. 7-87	80	82
Denmark 6⅞-87	80	82
Gr Mkt Rot 6⅞-87	48	50
Finland 7-87	82	84
IBB 6⅛-87	81	83
Oslo 6⅞-87	80	82
Reed 6⅞-87	80	82
Slater 7⅛-87	71	73

French Francs

Air Liquide 8⅛-81	90½	92
BASF 7⅛-87	79	81
CFT 7⅛-84	87¼	89
EIB 7⅞-81	90	91½
Gervais 8-87	70	72
New Zeal. 7⅛-87	77	78½
Oslo 7⅛-87	77	78½
Patrol BP 7-89	88½	90½
Quebec 7⅛-87	79½	81
Renault 7⅛-87	77	78½
Rhone-Poulenc 7⅛-87	78	79½
Romasel 7-79	93	95
Ug. Kohlmann 8-78	95½	97
World Bank 7⅛-87	77	78½

Guilders

ABN 9⅛-79	104	105
AMRO 9⅛-79	103¾	104⅝
Arbed 8⅛-80	93½	93½
BP 8-79	91½	92½
Cons Bonds 6⅛-80	93½	94⅛
Eurofima 6⅞-79	92	93
EIB 9⅛-79	102½	103½
Govgt 8⅛-79	97½	98½
Holl Inns 6⅛-79	88	—
KLM 6-79	93	93
Ned Gas Un 9⅛-79	104¼	105¼
New Zealand 6⅛-79	94	95
Philips 6-79	94	95
Sperry 6⅛-79	95	96
St. Brands 6⅛-79	94⅛	95½

Treasury Bills

			Bid	Ask	Yld.
Apr. 8	1975		5.64	4.83	—
Apr. 10			5.61	4.91	4.98
Apr. 16			5.49	4.85	5.02
Apr. 17			5.49	4.91	4.98
Apr. 24			5.49	4.85	4.92
May 1			5.49	5.01	5.09
May 6			5.47	5.01	5.09
May 8			5.51	5.08	5.18
May 15			5.54	5.24	5.34
May 22			5.54	5.34	5.34
May 29			5.56	5.30	5.41
June 3			5.57	5.27	5.38
June 5			5.63	5.47	5.59
June 12			5.62	5.48	5.61
June 17			5.63	5.49	5.62
June 19			5.68	5.54	5.60
June 26			5.62	5.54	5.68
June 30			5.69	5.49	5.63
July 1			5.70	5.50	5.64
July 3			5.68	5.60	5.76
July 10			5.72	5.57	5.73
July 17			5.73	5.57	5.74
July 24			5.74	5.58	5.73
July 29			5.75	5.59	5.77
July 31			5.76	5.62	5.80
Aug. 7			5.82	5.66	5.85
Aug. 14			5.83	5.67	5.87
Aug. 21			5.91	5.75	5.90
Aug. 26			5.95	5.77	5.98
Aug. 28			5.97	5.83	6.05
Sep. 4			5.97	5.83	6.06
Sep. 11			5.98	5.84	6.08
Sep. 18			5.98	5.82	6.08
Sep. 23			5.95	5.75	5.95
Sep. 25			6.01	5.87	6.12
Oct. 2			6.01	5.91	6.17
Oct. 21			6.08	5.88	6.15
Nov. 18			6.12	5.94	6.22
Dec. 16			6.18	6.00	6.30
Jan. 13	1976		6.40	6.23	6.55
Feb. 10			6.43	6.25	6.61
Mar. 9			6.42	6.26	6.64

American Exchange

Week Ended April 5, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp	394,300	39⅝	37⅛	38⅛	—
GoldfieldCp	196,600	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	— ⅛
Frigitronca	189,400	9	7⅞	8¼	—2⅞
CrutchrRes	155,200	6¾	6	6¼	— ⅜
ChampHo	125,400	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
IntlBnkNot	124,900	—	⅞		
Kinarkcp	111,500	1½	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
AirborNefr	99,800	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
WestatesP	92,900	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼
US Filter	92,100	9⅛	8	8¼	—1

Volume: 8,796,385 shares.
Year to date: 154,914,060 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,215.
Advances: 311; Declines: 638; Unchanged: 266.
New Highs: 109. New Lows: 10.

Market Averages

Week Ended April 5, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	779.72	740.69	747.26	—23.00
20 Transp.	167.94	160.81	161.63	— 4.50
15 Utilities	78.3	75.76	76.18	— 0.76
65 Comb.	243.79	232.71	234.44	— 6.32
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	84.62	80.29	80.88	— 2.97

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	36⅛	36½
Baystate Corporation	23⅝	24¾
Cleveland Trust	36	37
Detroit Bank Corporation	35⅝	36⅛
Fidelity Corp. Pa.	25	26
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	21¼	22¼
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	16	16⅝
Girard Corp.	35½	37
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	53	58⅝
Ind. Val Bank & Trust Phil	21	22
Lincoln First Banks	17¼	17⅝
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	44½	45
Nat. City Corp.	26	26⅝
New Eng. Merch. Boston	13¼	14¼
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	25⅝	25⅝
Pitts. Nat. Corp.	27½	28
Prov. Nat. Corp.	23	23⅝
Secur. Pac. Corp.	16¼	16⅝
Shawmut Ass. Boston	30¼	32
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	24	25
U.S. Trust N Y	23	25
Unit. Va. Bankshares	14¼	14⅝
Virginia Nat. Bank	14½	15¼

Paris Bankruptcies Up

PARIS, April 6 (AD-PJ).—The number of corporate bankruptcies in the Paris region rose 50 per cent to 294 during the first quarter, up from 196 in the like 1974 period, according to statistics from the Paris Tribunal of Commerce.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended April 5, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Polaroid	931,400	26⅞	23⅛	25⅞	+1⅞
Minnmm	605,900	51⅞	47¼	48	—3¼
Natsemicn	543,700	33⅛	28⅛	32	+2½
Sonycorp	541,500	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Disneyw	539,500	51	45	50½	+5¼
GenTel&Tel	502,900	20½	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Texacoinc	490,000	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1⅛
SouthernCo	476,300	10⅛	9⅞	10	—
Block Hr	469,580	13⅛	11½	11⅞	+1⅞
Sears, Roeb	447,900	63⅞	63⅛	63	+4⅛
AmTel&Tel	438,800	50	48⅛	48⅛	+1½
Gtwnfinl	405,600	16	14⅞	15	+1
Uncarbide	395,300	58⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—2⅛
Kresge SS	388,700	25⅛	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	388,500	42½	40⅛	40⅛	+1⅞
US Steel	369,700	59½	55	55⅛	—3⅛
East Kodak	367,900	94	88⅛	89½	—3⅛
Xeroxcp	366,000	72½	66⅛	67⅞	—4
Confoods	358,900	15⅞	12⅞	13½	—2¼
Phillips Pet	357,500	40½	37⅛	38⅛	—1⅞

Issues traded: 2,007.
Advances: 478; declines: 1,327; unchanged: 302.
New Highs: 153, New Lows: 34.

Volume

Last week	74,401,556 shares
Week ago	73,189,710 shares
Year ago	58,398,010 shares
1975	1,368,132,360 shares
1974	987,904,549 shares
1973	1,116,593,241 shares

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4155	5.7780	101.89*	57.0650*	38.94y	—	6.89*	94.37*	44.07*
Brussels (c)	34.985	83.875	14.7760	8.275	5.525*	14.512	—	13.697	6.40
Frankfurt	2.3780	5.6880	—	56.15*	3.785x	98.14*	6.763*	92.65*	43.35*
London (z)	2.38525	—	5.8675	10.1320	1517.5	5.76975	83.825	6.1330	13.095u
Milan	633.85	1517.45	267.56	149.77	—	262.69	18.105	247.57	115.84
Paris	4.2250	10.1275	178.635*	—	6.6725x	175.400*	12.0863*	165.350*	77.200*
Zurich	2.562	6.1339	107.82*	60.61*	0.4043*	105.89*	7.31*	—	46.5*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4800; Escudo: 24.42; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.175; Schilling: 16.71; Sw. krona: 3.9590; Yen: 292.15; Belgian financial franc: 35.675.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Congress Likely to Rebuff Ford on Deficit

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT).—President Ford will probably be unable to achieve his goal of holding the budget deficit in the new fiscal year to $60 billion even if he succeeds in stopping all new congressional spending bills, high administration officials concede.

The chief reason is that the $60-billion figure—named by the President as a ceiling on the deficit when he signed the big tax reduction bill nine days ago—is dependent on highly unpopular action by Congress to change existing laws and reduce outlays in several large domestic programs.

The amount involved is $12 billion, and it is regarded as highly unlikely that Congress will take action on any of these presidential proposals. If everything else remained the same, and no new spending were added, the deficit would be $72 billion.

"Yes, you can say we're starting out with $72 billion," James Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget, acknowledged.

The $12-billion package of spending reductions proposed by the President is unusual. It does not involve cutting appropriations or "rescinding" past appropriations, although the President has proposed some actions of that type, too.

Instead, it involves action by Congress to change existing laws. Congress can block the savings simply by doing nothing, and that is what seems likely to happen, judging from congressional reaction to the Ford proposals so far.

Some of the main items are the following:

- A 5-per-cent "cap" on automatic cost-of-living increases for recipients of Social Security and other retirement programs—mid-year increases that would otherwise be 8.7 per cent.
- A 5-per-cent "cap" on federal civilian and military pay increases.
- A change in the Medicare law to require the patient in some cases to pay a larger share of the hospital bill.
- Similar changes in Medicaid, welfare, veterans' education benefits, "impact" aid to certain school districts and vocational education.

No congressional committee has begun serious consideration of any of these requests. However, the House Budget Committee did support a cap on retirement benefits and government pay at a level higher than the President proposed.

Congress has already rejected the bulk of Mr. Ford's requests for "rescissions" of $2.5 billion in appropriations and he must now spend that money. But this spending is reflected in his current $60-billion estimate of the deficit. So is the impact of the $23-billion tax reduction just enacted, which was larger than the President proposed.

U.S. Awaiting Big Tax Cut

(Continued From Page 9)

spending that he had requested and added:

"As I look at the spending actions which committees of the Congress are already seriously considering, I can easily add up another $30 billion of spending. This would bring the deficit to the enormous total of $100 billion. Deficits of this magnitude are far too dangerous to permit."

To that, many economists and politicians would add, "Amen." And Congress may well say the same, although it may be tempted to forget the figures as it looks at the continuing bad economic news for the next several months.

As expected, the unemployment figures announced last week for March were distressing, jumping to 8.7 per cent of the labor force. Added to 1 million or so persons who have stopped looking for work, they mean that nearly 9 million Americans are without a job. And much of the other economic data for March and for the first quarter are expected to be equally depressing. The recession has now persisted for five consecutive quarters.

Nevertheless, many analysts are already beginning to perceive a brighter picture for the economy, not only in the inflation situation but also in consumer spending and in some business activity. The best news has come in the inflation area, with wholesale prices down again in March for the fourth consecutive month. The big drop in key short-term interest rates from double figures to the area of 6 to 8 per cent has also been a major positive factor.

Some economists have even come to the conclusion that this recession will show a V-shaped contour, with a sharp recovery after the downturn reaches its expected trough in the current quarter. Most, however, believe the gradient on the upside will not be as sharp as it was on the downside.

Those who look for a more gradual recovery feel that consumer confidence has been so badly shattered during the last two years that it will not snap back easily.

Ford Reportedly Prepared Pro, Con Talks on Tax Cut

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT).—President Ford was reportedly so undecided about the anti-recession tax-cut bill passed by Congress last month that he had two speeches prepared—one for use with a veto and the other for signing the legislation.

He finally signed the bill, although he did not like it, after he was urged to do so by a majority of his closest advisers, most of whom did not like it either.

As described by high-ranking administration officials close to him, Mr. Ford was more secretive than usual about which way he was leaning on the bill. A day before signing the $22.8-billion tax cut, some of his closest advisers did not know what he would do.

Advice Sought

Before reaching his decision, Mr. Ford asked his aides, both economic and political, to submit their recommendations in writing. After reading them he also asked some of the advisers for additional oral comments.

As reported privately by administration insiders, only two strongly urged the President to veto the tax bill—Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and William Simon, the secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Burns reportedly made the more impassioned plea for a veto, in what was described by an insider who saw it as a "masterful letter." Mr. Burns was said to have argued that the tax bill would put the Federal Reserve Board in an untenable position as a result of the huge federal deficit from the tax reduction.

If the Federal Reserve decided to finance the deficit by rapidly expanding the supply of money, it would touch off a new round of serious inflation at least by 1977 and perhaps by next year, according to Mr. Burns's argument.

But if the board declined to finance the deficit in this manner, interest rates would climb quickly and substantially, making it difficult for businesses and home buyers to get loans and perhaps aborting the recovery from the recession, he said.

Mr. Simon was also said to have been strongly against the tax legislation, although not completely opposed to the tax cut itself. He reportedly told Mr. Ford that he agreed with those who said a big tax cut would support the recovery of the economy, making the recovery more certain and stronger.

Provisions Said Unwise

But he also was said to have argued that the economy would recover even without the tax reduction. He reportedly also warned that many of the provisions of the bill were unwise and might become permanently embedded in the tax structure.

He reportedly told Mr. Ford that some of the provisions passed by Congress, such as the special Social Security payment, were merely new forms of welfare.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Offering Circular.

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Principal Amount	Issuer
$29,200,000	El Paso Southern Tanker Company
$12,500,000	El Paso Arzew Tanker Company
$ 1,500,000	El Paso Gamma Tanker Company
$37,200,000	El Paso Columbia Tanker Company
$28,600,000	El Paso Savannah Tanker Company
$21,500,000	El Paso Cove Point Tanker Company

*The Series A Bonds of each Company will mature 25 years from the date of delivery of its Vessel, but not later than March 31, 2003.

Payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America under Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, which expressly provides that: "The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all guarantees made under this title with respect to both principal and interest, including interest, as may be provided for in the guarantee, accruing between the date of default under a guaranteed obligation and the payment in full of the guarantee."

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April 3, 1975

CROSSWORD

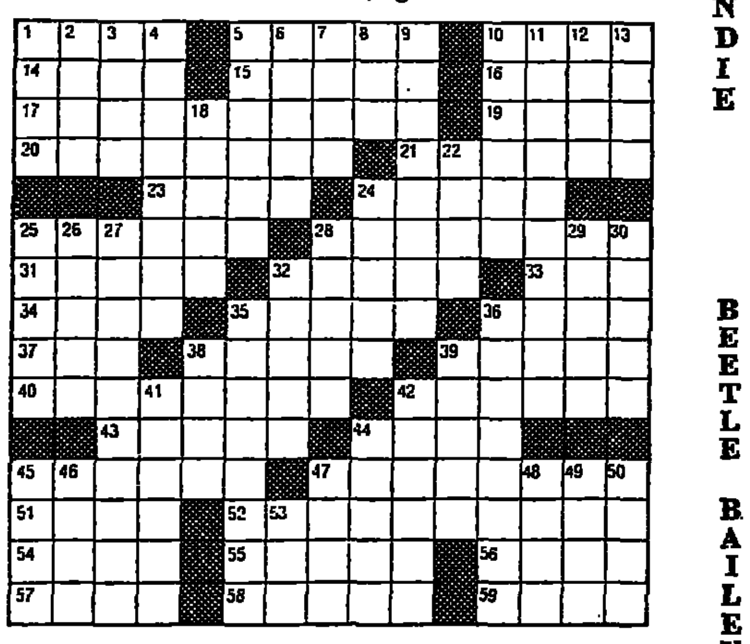
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Confederate-flag features
5 Fume
10 Sarge's dog
14 Andreanof island
15 Surrenders
16 Rend
17 Like an Elk, supposedly
19 About
20 Laces
21 Kind of scholar
23 Noun *suffix*
24 Bridge response
25 Fiat
28 Performed
31 Pains' associate
32 Formal farewell
33 F.D.R. agency
34 Dressed
35 Hem
36 Stand
37 Elephant's——
38 "What ain't we got?" in song
39 Dated
40 Leaflike plant parts
42 Got the drift
43 —— wave
44 Tempo
45 Earth's associate
47 In a clandestine manner
51 Pulpit of old
52 Knightly
54 To the —— (all the way)
55 Swallowed
56 River of Ireland
57 Sweetsop
58 Food fish
59 Color worker

DOWN

1 Ruth
2 Arabian port
3 Declaim
4 Impaled
5 Candle bracket
6 Row
7 Pindar's poetry
8 Venturi of golf
9 Alienate
10 Idle
11 "Try a Little ——"
12 Vetch
13 Cinnabars, e.g.
18 Tennis champ of 1930's
22 Seek's associate
24 Certain payments
25 Carp's cousins
26 Fame
27 Generous
28 Jan. 1 sights in Pasadena
29 Obliterate
30 Showed courage
32 Caravan constituent
35 Checks' associates
36 Joshed
38 City fellow
39 Bailey
41 Turns
42 Trig ratio
44 Woodworker's tool
45 Laughing sounds
46 Radiate
47 Spot
48 British party member
49 French moon
50 Belgian river
53 Emotional actor



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain
ANKARA	25	77	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Fair
BEIRUT	32	90	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Overcast
BRUSSELS	3	37	Overcast
BUDAPEST	20	68	Overcast
CAIRO	32	90	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Overcast
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Rain
FRANKFURT	4	39	Rain
GENEVA	3	38	Snow
HELSINKI	5	41	Rain
ISTANBUL	20	68	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	Fair
LONDON	7	45	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	8	46	Cloudy
MADRID	8	46	Fair
MILAN	13	55	Rain
MONTREAL	0	32	Cloudy
MOSCOW	17	63	Cloudy
MUNICH	4	39	Overcast
NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
NICE	13	55	Cloudy
OSLO	10	50	Fair
PARIS	2	36	Overcast
PRAGUE	14	57	Fair
ROME	19	68	Overcast
SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Overcast
TEHRAN	20	68	Sunny
TEL AVIV	32	90	Cloudy
TUNIS	21	70	Cloudy
VENICE	13	55	Overcast
VIENNA	16	61	Cloudy
WARSAW	17	63	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	8	46	Sunny
ZURICH	1	34	Snow

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices April 4, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

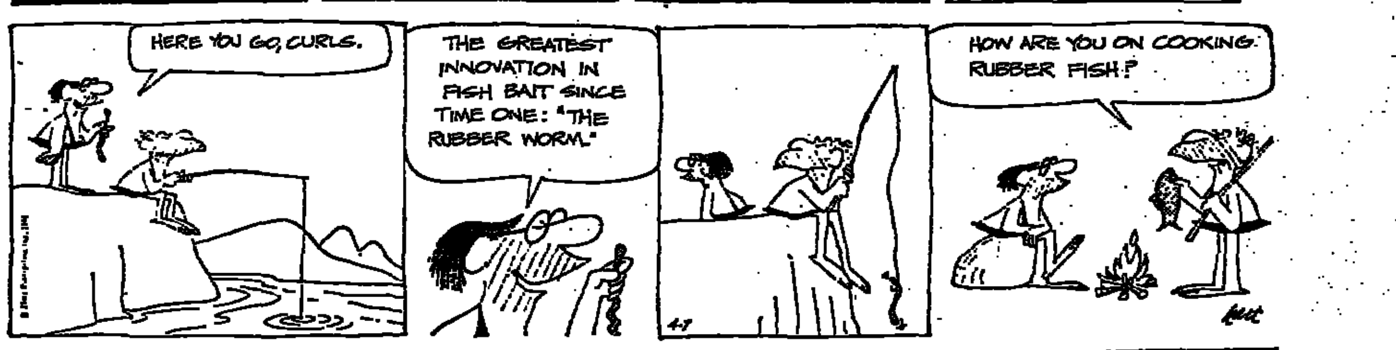
	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	3.84	3.92
Adm Grf	3.32	3.64
Adm Inc	3.02	3.31
Adm Ins	504	6.51
Advisrs	3.48	3.80
Aetna F	6.00	6.56
Aetna Shr	11.29	12.34
Afuture F	6.75	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.35	.38
Allstate	8.73	9.39
Alpha	8.83	9.65
Amcap	4.19	4.58
Am Birth	9.78	10.75
Am Eqify	3.84	4.21
Amer Express:		
Capit	5.29	5.78
Incme	7.36	8.04
Invest	6.39e	6.98
bspecl	5.32	5.81
Stock	5.67	6.20
Am Grth	4.21	4.60
Am Nnsln	3.94	4.31
Am Invs	3.90	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.25	7.92
Ambn gth	2.07	2.26
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	5.88	6.44
Incme	6.09	6.67
Resrv	10.19	11.17
Spectr	3.70	4.05
Fd Inv	5.80	6.36
Wash N	8.81	9.65
Audax Fd	.09	6.66
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.12	4.48
Fnd B	6.21	6.75
Stock	5.21	5.69
BLC Grth	8.08	8.83
Babson	8.83	bn.l.
Bayrk Fd	4.49	
Bayrk Gr	3.86	
Beacn Hil	7.50	N.L.
Beacn In	8.63	N.L.
Berk Gth	2.66	2.91
Bnd Fd A	13.72	14.99
Bondstk	3.85	4.21
Bost Fdn	7.70	8.42
Brwn Fd	2.58	2.66
Burnh Fd	8.41	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	10.29	11.25
Candn	8.67	9.48
Divid	2.66	2.91
NatW S	8.13	8.89
NY Vnt	9.25	10.11
CG Fund	8.11	8.77
CG Incm	7.50	8.11
Cap Pres	93.77	N..
Centry bsh	8.88	9.70
Chall Inv	8.30	9.07
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.01	1.10
Balan	7.96	8.20
Bond	7.81	8.54
Eq Grt	5.80	6.34
Eq Pro	2.23	2.44
Fd Am	5.55	6.07
Grzth	3.70	4.04
Incom	5.66	6.19
Prov	3.09	3.38
Specl	1.29	1.41
Vent	6.71	7.33
Chaft Fd	8.84	9.66
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	5.74	6.27
Frt Cap	3.53	3.86
Shrhld	5.79	6.33
Specl	4.41	4.82
Chemicl	7.52	8.22
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	4.79	5.25
Knic G	5.25	5.75
Liby Fd	3.49	3.81
Man Fd	2.68	2.93
Schust	5.71	6.24
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	7.99	8.73
Eqty	2.16	2.36
Fund	8.33	9.10
Grwth	4.35	4.75
Incom	7.87	8.60
Vent	1.90	2.08
Colu Grth	10.39	N.L.
Cwlth bab	.80	.86
Cwith C	1.18	1.28
Comp Gr	4.68	5.11
Comp Ca	3.76	4.12
Concord	7.77	N.L.
Cons Inv	8.12	8.58
Constel G	4.49	N.L.
Conf Mut	6.07	N.L.
Ctry Cap	10.08	10.90
Dauge Fd	5.44	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	8.67	9.42
Delaw	8.12	8.87
Delta	3.44	3.76
Dir Cap	3.10	3.40
Dodo Cox	12.87	N.L.
Drexel	8.02	N.L.
Drexel	8.02	N.L.
DVREYFUS Grp:		
Drey'	9.21	10.09
Equit	3.41	3.65
Levge	11.33	12.42
Liqu As	10.01	
Spl Inc	6.29	6.89
Third C	8.86	9.71
E&E Fd	2.82	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.51	7.11
Balan	7.38	8.07
Grwth	7.95	8.96
Incom	5.15	5.63
Specl	n 4.92	5.38
Stock	8.29	9.06
EDIE Spl	16.26	N.L.
Egret Fd	8.94	9.72
Elfun Tr	unavail	
Energy	10.35	N.L.
Fairfld	6.93	7.57
Farm Bu	7.14	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.10	8.85
Capit	7.86	8.59
Contfd	8.86	
Conv	6.49	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	6.47	
Essex	6. 4	
Evrst	9.82	10.73
Fidel	12.70	13.88
-Puritn	8.58	9.38
Salem	3926	3.56
Trend	17.18	18.78
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.38	N.L.
Indust	3.21	N.L.
Incom	5.56	N.L.
Vent	3.47	N.L.
FstFd Va	9.25	10.m5
Fst Investors:		
Tisco	3.70	4.05
Grwth	5.51	6.04
Incom	6.78	7.43
Stock	6.1	6.75
Fst Mit A	6.76	N.L.
Fleming Berger:		
Flem B	6.48	
100 bfd	6.49	
101 Fd	6.79	
Fnd Gth	3.56	3.89
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.30	4.70
Incom	9.75	10.66
Mutal	7.48	8.17
Specl	8.32	9.09
Foursq	6.73	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	5.49	6.02
Grwth	5.36	5.87
Utils	3.47	3.80
Incom	1.58	1.73
USnGov	9.33	10.22
Capit	5.32	5.83
Equit	3.04	3.33
Frkln Lfe	8.66	9.46
FdF Dep	7.07	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	6.93	7.57
Impac	6.04	6.60
Ind Trd	8.81	9.63
Pilot	6.36	6.95
Gen Sec	6.30	N.L.
GrthFd A	3.75	4.10
Grth Ind	15.53	N.L.
Guard M	20.91	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.41	3.73
Grwth	4.80	5.25
Incom	5.95	6.50
Hart Gth	8.20	N.L.
Hart Lev	7.00	N.L.
Hedge	n5.24	
Heritge	1.06	
Hor Man	13.96	15.09
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.40	4.81
Incom	3.77	4.12
Trus sh	12.20	13.33
Trus un	3.29	
Imp Cap	6.97	7.62
Imp Gth	5.59	6.11
IncF Am	12.30	13.44
Inc Bost	5.16	5.65
Industry	2.23	
INTGN	7.35	7.94
Int Invst	16.49	18.07
Inver Gth	6.46	N.L.
ICA	10.82	11.83
Inv Guld	5.81	N.L.
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inven Bos	8.75	9.56
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	6.94	7.61
Capit S	4.06	4.45
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	4.60	
IDS ndl	4.10	4.46
Mutl	7.56	8.27
Prog	2.77	3.01
Stock	15.01	16.41
Select	8.46	9.1
Var Py	5.71	6.21
Inv Resh	4.38	4.79
Istel	20.35	20.98
Ivy	5.51	N.L.
JP GrthF	7.66	8.33
Dancs F	14.01	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.70	19.24
Grwth	5.34	5.80
Signat	6.88	7.48
Johnstn	18.36	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.32	3.64
Ccs B1	16.72	17.49
Cus B2	16.78	18.39
Cus B4	7.05	7.73
Cus K1	6.24	6.84
Cus K2	4.53	4.96
Cus S1	16.43	18.01
Cus S2	7.85	8.60
Cus S3	6.57	7.20
Cus S4	2.75	3.01
Polar	2.71	2.96
Lend Gth	5.72	6.25
LD Edie	12.19	13.04
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.47	13.75
Lex Gr	5.34	5.84
Lex Rh	11.04	12.07
Life Ins	5.49	5.99
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc bca	5.51	6.02
Sel Am	5.86	N.L.
Sel Opp	7.49	N.L.
Sel Spl	11.49	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	8.95	N.L.
Mut	11.58	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilid	6.10	b.58
A Bus	2.70	2.92
Bnd Db	9.04	9.88
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	8.56	9.36
Incom	8.11	8.86
US Gov	9.95	10.87
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.32	6.93
Indep	6.27	6.87
Mass	8.97	9.83
Mass Financl:		
MIT	8.89	9.72
MIG	8.87	9.69
MID	1.36	12.42
MFD	9.92	10.84
MCD	10.71	11.70
Mates	1.27	N.L.
Mathers	8.25	N.L.
Mid AM	3.99	4.36
Mon Mkt	1.00	bn.l.
MONY F	8.16	8.92
MSB Fd	11.80	N.L.
Mut Ben	7.32	8.02
MIF Fd	6.52	7.05
MIF Gth	3.05	3.30
Mutualof Omaha:		
28 Grwth	3.85	4.18
Incom	7.44	8.09
Mut Shrs	18.85	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.73	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.46	
Natl Ind	7.74	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	6.99	7.64
Bond	3.97	4.34
Divid	3.02	3.30
Grwth	4.72	5.16
Pf Stk	5.16	5.64
Incom	n4.18	4.57
Stock	5.91	6.46
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	13.24	14.39
Grwth	7.51	8.16
bincom	13.18	14.33
Side	11.72	12.74
Neuw Fd	6.76	N.L.
New Per	13.53	14.79
New Wld	9.46	10.34
Newton	10.14	11.08
Nichls Fd	10.47	N.L.
Noreast	13.21	N.L.
Omega	6.52	6.64
One Wm5	12.70	N L.
ONeill Fd	10.52	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.32	5.81
Incom	6.92	7.56
Opp Mo	9.61	
AIM	7.49	8.19
Time	4.76	5.20
OTC Sec	9.19	9.99
Param M	6.02	6.58
Partner	6.88	N.L.
bpaul Rvr	4.99	5.45
Pegas Fd	3.17	3.48
Penn Sq	5.98	N.L.
Penn Mu	1.74	N.L.
Phila	5.48	5.99
Phoe Cap	6.87	7.51
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	10.26	11.21
Pilg Fd	6.03	6.59
Mag C	2.63	N.L.
Mag In	7.44	8.13
Pine St	9.06	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	10.09	11.02
II	8.98	9.81
Plan Inv	9.38	10.20
a14 ssu	v	
a14 investg	vyx	6
Pligrth	9.39	10.26
Plitrnd	5.74	6.27
Price Funds:		
Grwth	9.53	N.L.
Incom	9.27	N.L.
N Era	9.79	N.L.
N Horiz	6.43	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.31	N.L.
Prov Gth	6.42	7.02
Pru SIP	7.60	8.30
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.07	9.91
Equit	7.57	8.27
Georg	11.06	12.09
Grwth	8.65	9.45
Incom	7.01	7.66
Invest	6.60	7.21
Vista	7.98	8.72
Voyag	8.65	9.45
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.50	4.92
Safec Eqt	6.30	6.89
Safec Gth	5.04	5.51
Scudder Funds:		
Specl	19.00	N.L.
Balan	12.13	N.L.
Com St	7.49	N.L.
Man Rs	10.03	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.28	4.69
Security Funds:		
Equty	2.80	3.07
Inmest	5.34	5.85
Ultra	5.41	5.93
Sent Gth	.67	8.34
Sentry F	10.81	11.75
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.90	4.2
Entrp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flet Fd	3.99	4.36
Harbr	6.80	7.43
Legal	5.72	6.25
Pace	6.88	7.52
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	14.40	15.74
Incom	15.44	16.87
Invest	7.82	8.55
Sherm D	15.31	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	5.86	6.40
Invest	8.05	8.80
Trust	6.61	7.22
Vent	6.52	7.13
SB Eqty	8.07	N.L.
SB I&Gr	8.74	N.L.
SoGen Inf	10.29	10.77
Sw Invs	5.88	6.36
Swin Gr	4.14	4.48
Sover Inv	9.32	10.20
Spectra F	3.21	N.L.
S&P IntD	4.70	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.58	3.91
Div Fd	3.86	4.22
Prog F	3.51	3.84
StFrm Gt	4.00	N.L.
S Frm In	7.75	N.L.
State St	34.38	34.90
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.26	N.L.
-Asso F	.93	N.L.
Invest	1.03	N.L.
Ocean	5.64	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.06	N.L.
Cap O	7.04	N.L.
Stock	11.09	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.13	5.62
Incoo	7.20	7.89
Kemp	10.19	10.84
Sumit	6.97	7.64
Tech	5.49	6.0
Survey F	7.73	8.45
Temp Gt	7.67	8.40
Temp Inv	1.000	N.L.
Trns Cap	6.70	7.28
Trav Eq	8.40	9.21
Tudr Hed	9.51	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.08	N.L.
TwnC Inc	3.64	N.L.
busaa Gt	7.34	N.L.
US GovSe	9.43	9.57
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.41	3.73
Balan	6.75	7.38
ComSt	9.81	10.73
Unit bmut	6.60	7.21
Unifund	6.66	7.28
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	9.77	10. 8
Nat Inv	5.48	5.99
U Cap	7.40	8.09
Union	10.41	11.38
United Funds:		
Accm	5.24	5.74
Bond	6.62	7.25
Con Gr	7.48	8.20
Con Inc	7.61	8.24
Incom	9.18	10.06
Scien	5.20	5.70
Vang	4.53	4.96
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	4.85	5.32
Incom	3.73	4.09
Lev Grt	5.54	6.07
Spl Sit	2.70	2.96
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.63	6.15
Comm	5.35	5.85
Specl	5.65	6.17
Vandrbt	2.48	2.71
Vantg TN	4.43	
Var In P	3.01	3.27
Viking	4.39	N.L.
Wall St G	5.09	5.56
Wash M	10.44	11.41
Weing Eq	8.83	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Eplr	16.59	18.13
Ivest	6.71	7.33
Morg	9.10	o.95
Trust	8.29	9.06
Wellsl	10.09	11.03
Wellm	8.48	9.27
West B	8.97	9.80
Windr	6.78	7.41
West Ind	2.09	2.29
Westf Grt	6.16	6.70
Wisc Fd	4.31	4.71
Ziegler	8.21	8.97

N.L.— No load (sales charge)

PEANUTS



B.C.



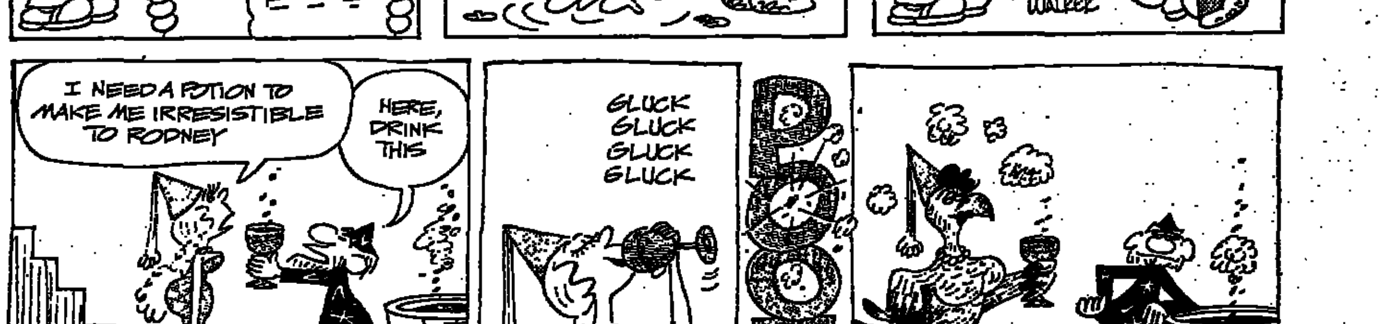
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TEJEC

ALCAN

VICADE

FISHTE



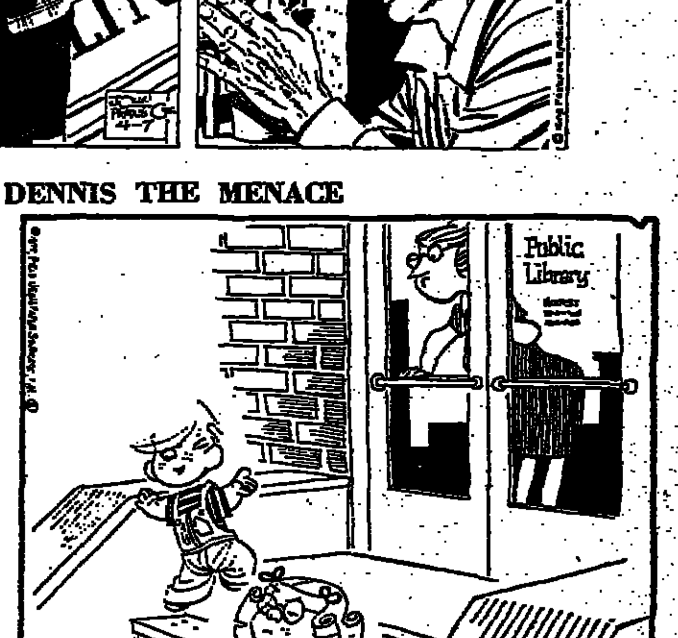
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here " ○○○○○○○○ "

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: PENCE STOKE CATNIP JOYOUS
Answer: *Plain in Russia!* — STEPPE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T TAKE IT PERSONAL... SHE ONLY THREW YA OUT BECAUSE YOU WAS WITH *ME*."

BOOKS

A CITY ON A HILL

By George V. Higgins. Knopf. $7.95.

HEART OF GOLD

By Russell H. Greenan. Random House. 276 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BEFORE reading George V. Higgins's fourth novel, "A City on a Hill," I thought I was going to be able to report that Mr. Higgins had shifted gears — that instead of producing another of his highly *entertaining*, although formally somewhat limited, slices of Boston lowlife, such as were "The Friends of Eddie Coyle," "The Digger's Game" and "Cogan's Trade," he had struck off in a new direction, put to work a different facet of his experiences as a lawyer in the Massachusetts attorney general's office and entered the arena of the political novel. So at least one would conclude from the title of Mr. Higgins's new book — taken from a 1630 sermon by the newly appointed governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, John Winthrop, that went in part: "For we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill — the eyes of all people are upon us." So one would conclude from the characters, who are politicians, and the setting, which ranges from Nantucket, Mass., to Washington.

But when you get down to the essentials of the novel, very little has changed. As usual, you have to puzzle hard at the beginning to get in step with Mr. Higgins's story. (In fact, I had to read the *first chapter twice to get the* characters and their relationships even approximately straight.) As usual, the story's action unfolds through its dialogue. (At a guess, I would say that the ratio of talk to description is higher in "City" than it has been in any of Mr. Higgins's earlier books.) As usual, the talk is tough, idiomatic, elliptical, dirty and realistic (though, of course, the most realistic lines are ones least likely to be spoken by real people, which is what makes Mr. Higgins an artist).

As usual, the action of the story unfolds between the lines. (It focuses on an idealistic congressman's righthand man, who is trying to drum up support for a post-Watergate Democratic presidential nominee.) And as usual, it presents a deeply cynical view of the human species. (In the city on the hill one glimpses a menagerie of opportunists, alcoholics and double-crossers.)

Not that there's anything wrong with Mr. Higgins's repeating his form. What he does, he does very well. What he does is write pop-up books in which you turn the page and get hit between the eyes. And in this one, for a change of pace, up pop two major female characters as convincingly sharp-tongued and nasty as any of the men (although Mr. Higgins commits an absurd sociological lapse by making them graduates of the Putney School). Nevertheless, if his shift in subject matter led you to expect a major step forward in his technique as a novelist, you will be disappointed by "A City on a Hill." Only the scenery has changed.

* * *

What Russell H. Greenan does well he has done better than ever in "Heart of Gold," the latest in a series of charming gothic tales that *so far* has included "Nightmare," "The Queen of America," "It Happened in Boston?" and "The Secret Life of Algernon Pendleton." For not only is "Heart of Gold" spectacularly surprising in its plotting; but also it creates an atmosphere that is strong enough to sustain the plot when it is too surprising.

Believe it or not, "Heart of Gold" is about a Boston minister named Dr. John Lenox who is invited by one of his parishioners to act as a courier between this world and the next. Miserly old Amos Cavanaugh, you see, wants to take his earthly fortune with him when he dies, and he has *actually found a physicist* who may be able to help him do it, by translating matter into anti-matter, and hence gold in the hereafter.

What Dr. Lenox is meant to do about this is wait until old Cavanaugh dies, then withdraw his fortune from a Swiss bank account, convert it into gold and deliver the metal to the anti-matter converter. But, of course, what Dr. Lenox intends to do about this — being the lapsed shepherd of God we quickly discover him to be — is hurry old Cavanaugh's departure, withdraw his fortune from the Swiss bank account and disappear.

And believe it or not, you believe every bit of it — or at least whatever Mr. Greenan chooses to make you believe at any given twist in his plot — whether it's that the anti-matter converter is genuine, or whether it's the scheme of a charlatan. I don't know quite how to explain the way he does it without giving away the important surprises. So I'll leave it at this: Mr. Greenan taps the wellsprings of our avarice, our cynicism and our interest in committing the perfect crime. He makes us care so much for his thoroughly immoral hero that we are willing to follow Lenox anywhere and condone whatever he does. And when the surprises begin to run out and it looks as if we may guess the ending, we willfully forestall doing so just to keep the fun going as long as possible. In short, "Heart of Gold" is a ball, as they used to say. Russell H. Greenan gets better and better.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

FEED CAST SHAWS
ANTI ASHY MARIO
RATE SEAN EMPTY
OMAHAHAHAHAHARA
ESSAYS SNARE
READ SERGIO
IBID LEAR ROANS
ROE TEABAGS LAT
MORTE DEMI BASS
ABSORB ANDI
THAIS GASTON
IDAHOHOHOHOHOHO
OUTER TAPA ONAS
LEERS ALUM PARE
ASSET SESS SLED

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

What is it that destines last-minute replacements for great achievements? More than a year ago, for example, Grandmaster Borislav Ivkov *of Yugoslavia was hastily* summoned to the Beverwijk international tournament to cover for a defector and wound up sharing first prize.

When Miguel Quinteros became ill and had to give up his place at the recent Hastings international tournament, Gudmundur Sigurjonsson of Iceland filled in for him. He shared second prize and won the International Grandmaster title.

Considering that most players put a great deal of stock in opening preparation aimed specifically at their rivals in such events, and that they consume weeks in such work, what is the explanation for the success of a contender who did not know he would be up against his opponents two days before the start?

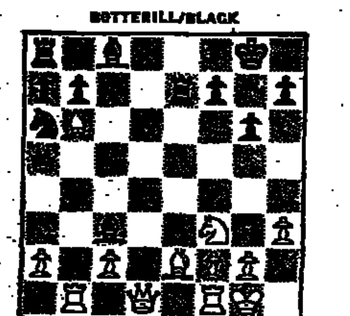
Blind Fighting the Blind

Naturally, if you cannot prepare for them, neither can they prepare for you. Perhaps that is the decisive blessing. Besides, there are those for whom unreadiness provides a relief of tension; if they should not reach their usual *standard of performance,* they have a ready-made excuse.

In Hastings, Sigurjonsson scored one of his brightest, quickest victories over England's George Botterill. The straightforward development the Icelander chose through move six has become the favored treatment of the Pirc Defense nowadays because it is not vulnerable to sharp counterattacks.

Botterill, a connoisseur of *this* defense, enlivened the play with Larsen's sharp, but perhaps dubious, 6 . . . N-R3, preparing the counter-against the center, 7 . . . P-B4. One difficulty is that 8 . . . NxBP would involve Black in a pawn sacrifice after 9 P-K5, KN-K5; 10 NxN, NxN; 11 Q-Q5, N-B4 (not 11 . . . B-B4; 12 P-KN4); 12 BxN, PxB; 13 QxBP.

BOTTERILL/BLACK



SIGURJONSSON/WHITE 4/1/75

Position after 14 B-N6

Botterill sacrificed several pawns by 8 . . . Q-R4 and he could not recover them with 11 . . . BxN; 12 PxB, NxQBP; 13 B-Q2, NxQ; 14 BxQ, N-N7; 15 B-B3, N-R5; 16 B-N5, winning the exchange. However, his 13 . . . RxP was in error; it is not clear Sigurjonsson could have utilized his temporary lead in development after 13 . . . B-B3.

A Clerical Shot

Sigurjonsson's 14 . . . B-N6! cut communications between the black queen and king rook, so that 14 . . . PxB would allow 15 . . . Q-Q8ch, acquiring the exchange. Botterill feverishly tried to get his queen back to the protection of the rook and almost succeeded with 15 . . . Q-K5.

Nevertheless, Sigurjonsson *dealt him a crushing blow* by 17 KR-K1!, which contained the punch 17 . . . BxR; 18 B-Q4ch, P-B3; 19 RxB, QxRch; 20 NxQ, RxNch; 21 K-R2, R-K3; 22 B-Q7!, forcing Botterill to drop an intolerable amount of material.

His shock reaction 18 . . . B-KN5 was as good a prelude to resignation as any and, after 19 B-Q4ch, Botterill, foreseeing 19 . . . K-R3; 20 B-K3, *QxB; 21 RxQ,* RxQ; 22 RxB, gave up.

PIRC DEFENSE

	Sigurjonsson White	Botterill Black
1	P-K4	P-Q3
2	P-Q4	P-KN3
3	N-QB3	B-N2
4	N-B3	N-KB3
5	P-KR3	0-0
6	B-K3	N-R3
7	B-K2	P-B4
8	PxP	Q-R4
9	PxP	NxP
10	PxP	R-K1
11	0-0	NxN
12	PxN	Bx BP
13	R-N1	RxP
14	B-N6	Q-R5
15	B-N5	Q-K5
16	Q-Q8ch	K-N2
17	KR-K1	Q-KB5
18	RxR	B-KN5
19	B-Q4ch	Resigns

هكذا من الأصل

24 Baseball Teams Begin Their 6-Month Run for Pennants Today

4 Games Slated; 73 Players Have Changed Uniforms



m (Catfish) Hunter

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—Baseball camps from Palm Springs to Palm Beach closed today, ending six weeks of training for the 24 teams in the two major leagues and opening six months of performing on a stage still crowded with hockey and basketball.

The season—No. 100 for the National League and No. 75 for the American—will start tomorrow afternoon in Cincinnati, with the Reds playing the Los Angeles Dodgers. A few hours later, in three night games, the Kansas City Royals will meet the California Angels at Anaheim, the Montreal Expos will play the Cardinals in St. Louis and the Atlanta Braves will open against the Astros under the roof in Houston.

That's for starters. On Tuesday, everybody else gets into the act in 10 games: The Yankees with Jim (Catfish) Hunter and his $3.5 million contract; the Indians with Frank Robinson, the first black manager in the big leagues; the Brewers with Henry Aaron, who broke Babe Ruth's record of 714 home runs exactly a year ago to the day; the Mets with Tom Seaver's repaired left hip, and the Twins with Rod Carew shooting for his fourth straight batting championship.

The ball will still be white, despite some efforts to color it orange, the National League will still play with the traditional nine men to a side, despite the fact that the American League will play with 10 men in the third year of the "designated hitter" for the pitcher. The Oakland A's will be going for their fourth straight world title.

1974 Winners

Last season, the Dodgers won the Western Division of the National League by four games over the Reds; the Pittsburgh Pirates took the East by one and a half over the Cardinals. In the American League, the A's won the West for the fourth straight year and closed with a five-game lead over the Texas Rangers; the Baltimore Orioles outrushed the Yankees by two games in a hot stretch race in the East. Then Los Angeles and Oakland won their league's pennants and the A's took the first all-California World Series.

After that, everybody started to trade the talent, and 73 players changed sides. As a result, some of the best-known players will appear this week in new cities: Aaron with Milwaukee, Hunter and Bobby Bonds with the Yankees, Bobby Murcer with San Francisco, Billy Williams with Oakland, Harmon Killebrew with Kansas City, Lee May with Baltimore, Willie Davis with Texas, Dave McNally with Montreal and Tug McGraw with Philadelphia.

Personal Milestones

Whatever all that did to the balance of power will take six months to settle: 972 games in each league, two-thirds of them at night, before a total audience of about 30 million persons. And, along the way, some of the 600 players in the majors will be nearing or passing personal milestones, starting with Frank Robinson, the first black manager in more than a century of big-league ball and the first full-time playing manager since Lou Boudreau a quarter of a century ago.

Robinson will make his debut Tuesday when his Indians open against the Yankees in Cleveland. Part of his success as manager may depend on his success in the lineup, where he needs 26 home runs to reach 600 and 100 hits to reach 3,000. Like Aaron, Williams and other former National Leaguers, he is getting the chance to add to his career statistics in the role of designated hitter, which is making the American League a haven for aging stars.

Aaron, meanwhile, starts his 23d season with 733 home runs, the most in history; with 2,202 runs batted in, just seven shy of Ruth's record; with 3,600 hits, 31 short of Stan Musial (but 591 short of Ty Cobb), and 2,107 runs, putting him 67 behind Ruth and 137 behind Cobb.

For the Defense

In the midst of all that hitting, two pitchers will be closing in on strikeout records. They are Nolan Ryan of the Angels and Seaver of the Mets, former teammates and still friends. Ryan will be trying to become the first pitcher to strike out 300 or more batters four years in a row; he also has three no-hitters, and will tie Sandy Koufax if he gets one more.

Seaver struck out 201 men last season despite his physical troubles and set a National League record of 200 or more in seven straight years. If he throws 200 more third strikes this summer, he will pass Walter Johnson and Rube Waddell of the American League and will stand alone in the record books.

In base-stealing, Lou Brock says there is "no way" he can surpass his record total of 118 last year—"not at 35, I can't." But the left-fielder for the Cardinals starts his 14th season with a career total of 753 stolen bases, the best in his league, and 139 behind the major league mark of 892 set half a century ago by Cobb.



Henry Aaron

Czechs Defeat U.S., 8-3, Ice Hockey Tourney

NICH, April 6 (AP).—y favored Czechoslovakia from a first period tie toand defeated the United 8-3, in a foul-marred at the World Ice Hockey ionships.

he second game, the Soviet routed Poland, 13-2, and ahead of Czechoslovakia uls.

Schneider of the Univerf Minnesota scored one of U.S. first-period goals to ahead with five tallies in urnament's individual goal ngs.

ian Stastny and Ivan led the Czechs with two in the hard-fought match 7,000 spectaters at Mu-Olympic Sports Hall.

U.S. squad led the Czechs times in the opening period the tournament co-favorurned on the power for a ncing victory.

Americans were penalized ul of 15 minutes, including -minute violation whistled st John Cunniff of Boston rsity for high sticking. The s were penalized five times inor violations as tempers l frequently.

y 1,500 fans, the smallest thus far in the first round, he Russians skate to a 10-0 before the Poles surprised fending champs with two riod goals.

Poles played listlessly on e until their sudden attack in the third period, which l them their first two goals tournament. The Poles ere last in the six-team

Soviet onslaught was led acheslav Anisin's hat-trick, goals in the 10th, 26th, and minutes.

or Shalimov scored twice, 10th and 26th minutes, and nder Yakushev scored a n the 29th and 38th.

er Russian scorers were Mikhailov, Vladimir Shand Valery Kharlamov.

nd's best chance in the 1 period was a penalty shot alenty Zintars, whose shot ssian goalie Viktor Kriwoflew over the cage.

darin tallied in the 55th e and 56th and Sergei kin made it 13-2 in the

Saturday Games

erday, the Soviet Union four goals in the final to break a 4-4 tie and Finland, 8-4. And Czechoia defeated Sweden, 5-2. and failed to take advanof five power plays, with passing among their for-, but played the Russians until they tired badly in nal period.

Russians opened the scorhrough Valery Kharmalov eir first attack after only conds and made it 2-0 h Vladimir Petrov before

Marjamaeki pulled one for the Finns. Kharmalov is second at 6:40. Harri nmaa made it 3-2 just be-he end of the period.

ei Kapustin cracked home ound at the start of the l quarter, but Jorma Vehsmade it 4-3 at 7:41 with sist from Lauri Mononen.

Oksanen tied it at the of the final period, it look- though the Finns might on, but the Russians prov- strong for them.

r forward play by the s when they got in front Czech goal cost them any chance of victory and their defense was caught napping four times by the speed of the Czech offense.

Stronger Side Won

"It was a very good game," said Swedish coach Ronald Pettersson. "They were the stronger side in the end and the right team won. We played too slowly in midfield and we were not fast enough in dealing with their counterattacks."

Ace Czech forward Vladimir Martinec put his team on the scoreboard at 14:24 when he took a long pass on the red line and burst through the middle of the Swedish defense to shoot past Leif Holmqvist.

Bohuslav Eberman made it 2-0 at 16:09 with a solo effort.

Eberman got his second at 1:28 in a two-man move with an assist from Ivan Hlinka.

Novak slipped the Swedes' defense at 9:10 to make it 4-0 with a fine, fast solo effort but, when the Czechs became overconfident, Karl Sundqvist grabbed one back with an assist from Mats Halberg and Dan Labraaten at 11:26 and then Willy Lindstroem made it 4-2 at 16:41 with an assist from Hans Jax and Tord Lundstroem.



United Press International.

Czech Jiri Kochta (right) tumbles over Swedish goalie Leif Holmqvist during first-period action on Saturday.

L'Escargot Catches Red Rum at Last

By Bernard Kirsch

LIVERPOOL, England, April 6 (IHT).—L'Escargot, old but as graceful as ever, showed improvement yesterday in the Grand National for the third straight year and was finally able to catch and pass Red Rum in the world's premier steeplechase. Next, the gelding will be chasing foxes.

The 12-year-old, retired by owner Raymond Guest after the victory, finished 15 lengths ahead of the horse he lost to in the last two years. Last year, L'Escargot finished second, seven lengths behind Red Rum; in 1973, he was third to the horse who yesterday failed to become the first three-time winner of this classic at the Aintree racetrack.

Finishing third was Spanish Steps, another 12-year-old; fourth was Money Market, 10, and fifth The Dikler, 12, as only 13 in the field of 31 starters survived the 4-mile, 856-yard race over 30 jumps of varying heights. Neither L'Escargot nor Red Rum had trouble handling the fences.

Only loose horses—four of whom led the race at one time—got in the way as almost every other jump claimed another rider. Two horses, Land Lark and Beau Bob, were killed by the jumps.

Red Rum and L'Escargot made it a two-horse race for the last five jumps. But though they were only a nose apart at the time, both leading jockeys knew that yesterday was to be L'Escargot's triumph.

'Got It Won'

L'Escargot's rider, Tommy Carberry of Ireland, said after the race that at the Ditch Fence, third from home, Brian Fletcher on Red Rum yelled to him: "Well done. You've got it won."

Fletcher later said that "the dead ground" was as responsible for Red Rum's loss as L'Escargot's mighty finish on the final flat run to the wire. Also, L'Escargot, the second choice at 6 to 1 to Red Rum's 7-to-2, was favored in the weights which have steadily gone in his favor since he first fell here carrying 168 pounds in 1972. In 1973, he again toted 168; last year, he carried 167—one less than Red Rum—and yesterday he carried 157 to Red Rum's 168.

The weight difference showed as the chestnut galloped home an eased-up victor before one of the smallest crowds ever to watch a race at this track surrounded by chimneys and factories. Aintree was sold last year to a commercial property firm, and the new owner, Bill Davies, raised the prices for clubhouse seats to £20 ($48). It was much easier to sit at home and watch the race on TV, something that most Britons did as they wagered more than £20 million ($48 million).

Raymond Guest, former U.S. ambassador to Ireland who lives and has racing interests in the United States, could have stayed home and watched the race on television. But he had too much confidence in his horse's chances—and too big a parlay going—to miss the merriment.

He arrived Friday night and yesterday he was in the winner's circle.

Earlier this year, Guest said he received odds of 500 to 1 from an English bookmaking firm—Armstrongs—against L'Escargot's winning the Grand National and another of his horses training in England, Ahdeek, winning the English Derby the first Wednesday in June.

"I think I saw Mr. Armstrong shaking a bit out there after the race," said Guest, a glass of champagne in his hand.

Guest said he had faith in L'Escargot "because I guess you can say we've been knocking at the door in this race." He also said he took the trip across the Atlantic "because I've been trying to win this race for 20 years."

He won't win this race again with L'Escargot, who in 1969 was brought to the United States and stayed long enough to win a steeplechase at Belmont Park. He gave away the gelding yesterday to the wife of his trainer, Dan Moore. Joan Moore said that the only work she will give the horse is in fox hunting. After almost nine years of racing, the gelding, by Escart III out of What a Daisy, rode home a nice classic. He was purchased for 6,000 guineas and, with yesterday's first prize of £38,000 ($91,200), has total earnings of more than £66,000.

Red Rum's purse gave his owner, Noel le Mare, and trainer Donald McCain the consolation of having the richest steeplechase winner ever; the gelding now has earnings of £84,000; beating the record of Arkle.

The Red Rum entourage had another consolation. Its horse is only 10 years old and still has a few more years left to try to become England's first three-time victor of the Grand National.



United Press International.

L'Escargot (right) jumps last fence with Red Rum before taking 15-length stretch lead.

Evert Tops Navratilova in Tennis

LOS ANGELES, April 6 (UPI).—Chris Evert of the United States beat Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, yesterday to win the $150,000 Virginia Slims Women's Tennis Championship.

Evert, 22, varied her attack with rushes to the net to score on killers and blazing passing shots that bewildered her 18-year-old rival.

The American consistently forced Navratilova into errors by keeping the Czech racing from sideline to sideline and keeping her off balance.

Evert won $40,000, the largest payoff for a women's tournament in history. It boosted her earnings on the circuit for 1975 to $121,450. The loser received $25,000, to hike her earnings to $96,762.

Virginia Wade of Britain won $13,500 by defeating Evonne Goolagong of Australia for third place. Goolagong earned $11,500 for fourth.

"I was nervous at the start," Evert said. "I was too cautious. I wanted to serve first and get off to an early lead. But Martina went off tough."

Navratilova served first in the match. She took her first and second serves and broke Evert's service in the fourth game to take a 3-1 lead.

"I wanted to win this tournament badly," Evert said. "She was making good points with her forehand early in the first set, so I tried to play to her backhand." The strategy appeared to work because Evert won the next four games to go ahead, 5-3. She went on to win the set, 6-4.

Navratilova said she lost confidence and concentration and never could approach the form she displayed early in the first set.

Alexander vs. Nastase

TUCSON, Ariz., April 6 (UPI).—John Alexander of Australia upset countryman and defending champion John Newcombe, 6-2, 6-2, in yesterday's semifinals of the $175,000 Tennis Games.

Alexander, 23, will face Romanian Ilie Nastase, who defeated third-seeded Ken Rosewall of Australia, 3-6, 7-5, 6-2.

"This was the first time I ever beat Newcombe," Alexander said. "I'm playing my best game ever and I have every reason to believe I can continue."

Rosewall had Nastase down, 5-4, in the second set after winning the first set, and then served a close point down the center that Nastase considered out. The linesman called it good and Nastase walked off the court.

"At that point, Rosewall could have easily called the match a default and been in the final match," said Jack Kramer, executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals. "But Rosewall, being the real pro that he is, didn't press the issue."

Natase finally returned and, in a complete turnaround, went on to win the set and match.

"I was probably wrong in what I did," Nastase said after the match. "I wasn't thinking of disturbing Rosewall. I was just very upset."



United Press International.

Brian Oldfield prepares to set a world's shotput record.

Weiskopf Remains 4 Strokes Ahead

GREENSBORO, N.C., April 6 (AP).—Tom Weiskopf struggled through tricky winds to a 73 but still retained a four-stroke lead yesterday in the third round of the $225,000 Greater Greensboro Open Golf Tournament.

Weiskopf, the leader in each round, went to an over-par round for the first time in the tournament, but none of the field could make a major challenge in the winds that gusted to more than 30 mph.

Weiskopf had four bogeys in his 1-over-par effort, but his 54-hole total of 207 put him six-under on the 6,643-yard Sedgefield Country Club course.

And Weiskopf, who hasn't won since his banner season of 1973, remained in firm control.

Ken Still, a bubbly 40-year-old veteran, moved into second with a 69.

Field for Masters

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT)—The Masters, which Jack Nicklaus has characterized as "a monument to everything great in golf," begins Thursday at the flawlessly prepared Augusta National Golf Club at Augusta, Ga.

The elite consists of 78 invited players, 54 professionals from the United States, 17 from abroad and seven American amateurs. The lineup could change slightly.

This tournament, one of the most prestigious in the world, is the first of the four events that constitute the Grand Slam of professional golf—the Masters, Thursday through Sunday; the U.S. Open, June 19-22 at Medinah, Ill., the British Open, July 9-12 at Carnoustie, Scotland, and the Professional Golfers Association Championship, Aug. 7-10 at Akron, Ohio.

As the first major competition of the season, the Masters is crucial to a tiny cluster of men, particularly Nicklaus, Gary Player, Lee Trevino and Johnny Miller. The winner of this tournament gets a leg up on the Grand Slam, and each of those four men wants that slam.

Nicklaus, 35, is a strong favorite to win. If he does, he will become the first player to don the symbolic green jacket a fifth time.

Another noteworthy aspect of the 39th staging of the Masters is that, for the first time since Bob Jones started it in 1934 for a group of friends, a black has qualified for an invitation. He is Lee Elder, a 40-year-old journeyman on the pro circuit since 1967.

Elder won the Monsanto Open on April 21, 1974, at Pensacola, Fla. That was 51 weeks ago, and Elder has had all this time to think, brood and worry about the Masters and to cope with the pressures that have never stopped.

As a first-time entrant, Elder has no fantasies about winning. But he does want to finish in the top 24 to earn another invitation for next year. "I think I can handle that," he says.

The Grand Slam of professional golf is a holy grail that no one has yet found. Only four men—Gene Sarazen, Ben Hogan, Nicklaus and Player—have won the four elements of the slam, but no one has won them all in one year.

Moscow Gymnast Wins

MOSCOW, April 6 (Reuters).—Soviet Olympic champion Viktor Klimenko won the men's gold medal today at an international gymnastics competition here, beating world champion Sigeru Kasamatsu of Japan.

WHA Results

Friday's Games

nix 2, Minnesota 1 (Nahrkamp, on: Connelly).
igo 3, New England 1 (Watson, on, Palement; Webster).
onton 5, Vancouver 3 (Baird, Doyal, Long, Sheehan; Campelyk, Burgess).
nto 7, Winnipeg 1 (Marvin 2, n, Featherstone, Nilsson, JacMahovlich; Hedberg).

Saturday's Games

ouver 3, Edmonton 2 (Harris, St. Sauveur; McKay, Barrie).
land 6, New England 2 (Ward 2, Clearwater, McDonough; Pleau, r).
ton 8, Minnesota 2 (Hughes 3, Howe, Marty Howe, Labossiere, Hall; Butters, Antonovich).
Diego 5, Indianapolis 3 (Scutes roix 2; Peacosh, Morenz, MorrisMcDonald 2, Buchanan).
more 7, Phoenix 6 (West 3, Rison, Serviss, Venerazza, Anik; Plorek 2, Boyd 2, Gray, Mitt).
er 9, Winnipeg 5 (Sutherland 2, 2, Bernier, Tardif, Parizeau, n, Hogansen; Hull, Hedberg, an, Miller, Nilsson).

NHL Results

Friday's Games

Rangers 2, Atlanta 2 (Sanderson, Middleton, Ratelle; Comeau, Lysiak).
Vancouver 4, Minnesota 1 (Rochefort, Gould, Monahan, O'Flaherty; Goldsworthy).

Saturday's Games

Los Angeles 5, California 3 (Nevin, Maloney, Kozak, Harper, St. Marseille; Weir, Johnston, Morey).
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3 (Unger 2, Merrick, Berenson; Marks, Mikita, Rota).
Buffalo 4, Toronto 2 (Gare, Martin, Stanfield, Lorentz; Ullman, Sittler).
Philadelphia 4, Islanders 1 (Dornhoeffer, Barber, Saleski, MacLeish; Bourne).
Pittsburgh 7, Detroit 1 (Larouche 2, Stackhouse, Kelly, Schock, Kehoe, Paradise; McKechnie).
Montreal 10, Washington 2 (Lemaire 2, Savard 2, Mahovlich, Lapointe, Risebrough, Lafleur, Tremblay, Gainey; Gryp, Anderson).

ABA Results

Friday's Game

Kentucky 108, New York 99 (Gilmore 28, Jones 20; Erving 34, Williamson 29).

Saturday's Game

Indiana 123, San Antonio 119 (McGinnis 32, Elmore 30; Silas 26, Gervin 24).

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Boston 85, Washington 84 (Havlicek 23, Cowens, White 20; Porter 19, Hayes 18).
Milwaukee 109, New York 101 (Jabbar 28, Dandridge 29; Frazier 25, Bradley, Chanelli 20).
Buffalo 108, Philadelphia 97 (McAdoo 37, Smith 14; Collins 18, Cunningham, Carter 16).
Chicago 111, New Orleans 87 (Van Lier 32, Walker 24; Maravich 31, Williams 14).
Portland 116, KC-Omaha 110 (Petrie 31, Wicks 28; Archibald 30, Walker 22).
Golden State 128, Phoenix 99 (Barry 29, Beard 20; Banton 22, Scott 18).
Seattle 111, L.A. 102 (Burleson 26, Brown 21; Goodrich 33, Winters 16).

Saturday's Games

Seattle 109, Golden State 108 (Burleson 28, Brown 23; Barry 38, Wilkes 14).
Milwaukee 119, Detroit 106 (Jabbar 28, Dandridge 24; Porter 20, Howe 19).
Boston 111, Philadelphia 97 (Cowens 22, White 21; Cunningham 20, Carter, Collins 16).
Washington 123, Atlanta 115 (Hayes 31, Westherspoon 23; Van Arsdale 22, Jones 22).

Oldfield Sets Shotput Mark

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6 (UPI).—Brian Oldfield set a world shotput record with a toss of 72 feet, 6 1/2 inches during the International Track Association meet Friday.

Oldfield, who has dominated the pro track tour in the shotput, got off his world record throw on his fifth of six tries. He beat Randy Matson, the first man to break the 70-foot mark.

Oldfield's throw beat the mark of 72-2 3/4 set by George Woods last year and it topped his own previous best by 9 1/2 inches.

Earlier, Leon Coleman equalled the U.S. record in the 50-meter hurdles at 6.4 to end world record-holder Rod Milburn's winning streak at 31. J.J. Jackson took the 50-meter dash in 5.7 and Wyomia Tyus won the women's 50-meter dash in 6.2.

Oldfield now has the best marks in the shotput, both indoors and out. His throw beat the indoor mark held by Woods, an amateur, and his throw of 71-9 in Montreal last year beat the best outdoor mark, held by amateur Al Feuerbach, by two inches.

Frazier's New Boy, Bobick, Knocks Out No. 24

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—Cookie Wallace is an opponent. When a promoter wants to use a fighter whom he regards as a box-office attraction, the manager says, "Get me an opponent," meaning somebody who won't make trouble and can be relied on not to stink the joint out, as the euphemism goes.

The promoter looks around and finds somebody like Wallace, a heavyweight out of Dallas who loses more often than he wins.

Wallace has been a professional for nine years and can make the moves well enough so promoters haven't been afraid to put him in with main-event performers like George Foreman, Bob Foster, Oscar Bonavena, Mac Foster, Ken Norton and Earnie Shavers, all of whom detached him from his intellect.

This qualified him as an accessory to unbeaten Duane Bobick's 26th consecutive victory, a role that he performed Friday night in the Nassau Coliseum in Long Island.

"That looked like a dive to me, Bobick," a voice in the crowd yelled when the winner left the ring after Arthur Mercante counted Wallace out at 1:25 of the second round.

Walking unattended from the hall, Bobick halted at that moment to scribble autographs for half a dozen boys. If he heard the rude voice, he gave no sign. He was polite.

"Wallace made him work," Bobick's trainer, Eddie Futch, said in the dressing room a few minutes later, "and that's what I wanted. He was under pressure and he did the things I wanted him to do. I knew Wallace would put pressure on him. I had Wallace in with Ken Norton and he went four or five rounds." (Norton stopped Wallace in the fourth.)

Asked whether he had felt pressure, Bobick said: "I've been working with Joe." He meant his new proprietor, Joe Frazier. "Nobody puts pressure on you like Joe," Bobick said, "unless it's me. No. I wasn't worried."

Never Shouted

It was Bobick's first performance under the management of the former heavyweight champion, who never once shouted, "Come on, he can't hurt us." In fact, Frazier didn't holler anything, didn't work in his man's corner and didn't show up in the dressing room later to do the talking and take the bows.

One has to wonder what kind of manager he's going to make. He entered the hall almost unnoticed, sat in the front row of the working press section and took snapshots of the fight.

Obviously, the working manager is Futch, who trained Norton and now handles Frazier when he fights. Asked about his immediate future, Bobick said, "It's up to Eddie. I've got so much to learn about boxing." He is obviously pleased with his success thus far—Wallace was the 24th knockout victim in his 26-bout career—but without delusions of invincibility.

Alfa Romeo Is Winner Of Sports Car Race

DIJON, France, April 6 (AP).—Italian Arturo Merzario and Frenchman Jacques Lafitte, in an Alfa Romeo, won the 1,000-kilometer Dijon Auto Race today.

Reinhold Jost of West Germany and Mario Casoni of Italy, in a Porsche Turbo, were second.

The race is the second event in this year's World Sports Car Championship.

Observer

Stomach Bulge

By Russell Baker

BALTIMORE—The difference between barbarity now and in other times is that now everybody sees it on television.

Massacres, assassinations, bombings and even genocide used to be conducted in comparative privacy. Those who had witnessed or survived them came back and told about them through the soft filters of time, memory, distance and words.



Baker

It was hard to believe that such things really happened. It is easy to disbelieve mere witnesses and survivors when they tell things we would rather not believe. They were too close to events, one could object. They were overwrought, inclined to exaggerate, given to lapses into bad taste, apt to overdramatize for effect.

So the world seemed a better place then. It wasn't, of course. It was only more conveniently remote from common experience.

Now that television sits in the living room corner ready to show us the absolute worst at the touch of a switch, we have to construct other defenses.

In Baltimore, watching the late news the other night, I saw what might be called "the bulging-stomach defense." The man reading the news began by warning that we were about to see some film we might think offensive for the children to witness and advised us to clear them out of the room, a piece of advice that was probably as well-intended as it was calculated to make every child in Baltimore battle for his right to view.

* * *

Then we saw scenes of horror from Vietnam. Some people who had been in an open boat for several days fleeing from the enemy had arrived at a besieged port. The boat was filled with dead children, whom we saw briefly, open-eyed. Bodies wrapped in shrouds. An apparently legless woman being carried ashore. Mothers weeping in agony.

Some of the children who died in the flight had been buried at sea, said the reporter. It was harrowing stuff. We could imagine those burials.

Then a handsome young woman appeared on the screen. She had just purchased a superior brand of panty hose. They performed wonders for her figure, she said. They even suppressed her stomach bulge.

The picture shifted. Another handsome young woman. This one had made a study of headache nostrums. She discussed them briefly and recommended a particular brand.

Memory blurs at this point, but I know the news went on as it does every night. Someone may have discussed the hazard of a dying battery and told us how to avert it. No doubt a mother of 32 instructed her daughter of 28, and all the rest of us, which brand of tomato paste was most powerful at holding a marriage intact. I don't know, but these are the kind of things commonly used in bulging-stomach defense.

What is happening here is a destruction of value differences. At one instant we are dwelling on two minutes of horror for humanity in Vietnam. Then come two minutes of the nightmares of living-room America—stomach bulge, headache, dead battery, third-rate spaghetti.

* * *

The next moment—at least in Baltimore on this night—we went to Cambodia to watch Lon Nol say his farewells to his country before embarking on exile. It threatened for an instant to become touching.

We had a brief glimpse of Lon Nol, who had never been much more than a printed name which spelled the same backwards, looked taller than we had thought, and human. He walked as a man in pain. Could he be crippled? For the fraction of a second, as the reporter said this was surely the last time he would ever see his country, Lon Nol seemed to be starting to cry, but we could not be sure, for the picture ended abruptly.

Cloudy weather was shown on a blackboard. It was approaching the Tennessee Valley. A number of women at a Baltimore shopping center had been fooled on camera—it was April Fool's Day—by a silver dollar which the television station had glued to a sidewalk. They took it like good sports when they discovered the joke.

And so on. Everything had been reduced to the same value. Despair in Vietnam is grave, but so is bulging stomach. Lon Nol may have cause to weep, but people can still smile on April Fool's Day in Baltimore. And yes, once again tomorrow there will be some weather.

The grossest barbarities, to be sure, stick in the mind. Those dead children with open eyes. Later we will use them as false evidence to persuade ourselves that the world has never been so depraved as now, refusing to believe that the world's depravity is immemorial and different now only by being available for immediate inspection in the living room.

Mostly, however, we remain as sheltered as ever from this timeless unpleasantness, lapped in the horror box's constant assurance that our daily fears, whether failed spaghetti or stomach bulge, are not to be sneezed at either.

Portrait of Artist As a 4-Year-Old

By Kay Tateishi

TOKYO (AP).—Mariko Wesley, a lively 4-year-old California girl with brown hair and big brown eyes, ran around the big Tokyo department store's improvised art gallery weaving among the viewers as if playing a game.

"I like that one... that one... that one," she said, pointing at three acrylic paintings, among 130 paintings and designs on display. She tossed her tresses, rushed into the arms of her Japanese mother, whispered into her ear, and then tugged at the jacket sleeve of her American father.

There was reason to take her choices seriously, for Mariko herself was the painter. The three she had pointed out —"Poison Things in the Ocean," "Mariko Shopping for Fruits and Flowers" and "Sunflower"—easily would be the envy of many adult artists.

"Her choices vary, depending on her mood," Tom Wesley explained with a proud-smile. "But that's how Mariko is about her paintings."

Viewers commented: "Her colors... her brush work... her composition... her themes... simply fantastic... incredible."

Critics describe her as a *tensai* (a genius) and an extraordinary talent.

But her mother, Mioko, 31, shook her close-cropped head.

"No, Mariko isn't a genius or child prodigy," she said in Japanese. "She's a little girl with lots of imagination and ideas and the ability to convey on paper or canvas what she pictures..."

The ideas, Mariko said in Japanese, are "in my head... coming out... from my hand like an airplane on canvas..."

"And the titles on her paintings are hers, too," Mioko said. "Mariko's on her own when she's painting and we never restrict her movements or tell her what to do."

Tom, 41, who describes his wife and himself as "dropouts," added: "Mariko is self-taught. She's free to do as she pleases. She has her own ideas and she selects her own colors... an artistic talent both of us are lacking."

Mariko slipped out of Mioko's arms and began dancing. She loves ballet.

Mariko, who turned 4 on March 14, already has produced about 2,000 paintings and designs. None are for sale, to avoid commercializing on the girl's flair for painting.

When 130 of her works were brought to Japan from California to show her grandparents and other relatives, someone suggested an exhibit, but the Wesleys did not have the money to rent a gallery. A friend approached a department store, which agreed to sponsor the show, treating Mariko's paintings like adults' works—each framed separately instead of simply being tacked up like children's pictures.

"Mariko's was a fine show," the department store public relations director said after its four-day run. "It's too bad we couldn't extend it."

"Mariko was six months old," Mioko recalled. "One evening she watched me with curiosity writing in our diary with a felt pen. She asked for the pen. I gave it to her with a sheet of paper. She scribbled and laughed, but her scribblings soon took on diametric shapes and forms.

"Several evenings later," Mioko continued; "I gave her a set of crayons, which delighted her. But it took time before she was able to differentiate the colors. Then she learned to mix acrylics."

Among her works are "Boy Chasing Girl," "Chu Chu Train," "Mariko," "Happy Tramp in Rain," "Whale and Sun," "Wild Zebra," "Clown Kicking Ball," "Papa Waving Goodye to Customers," "Christ is Sad Because They Put Nails in His Hands" and "Nixon Likes Money," which apparently followed a discussion by Tom and Mioko of the former president's financial situation.

Her Picasso-like portrait of Rodger Scott, an anti-war activist in San Francisco, was among 15 Mariko paintings Scott took to China on a visit. The paintings were presented to the Chinese in Shanghai and Peking.

The Wesleys admit that Mariko has been influenced by other artists' works seen in museums and reproductions. She even identified the works of three French impressionists on display in San Francisco. She had never seen the originals but she knew their style and brush work. She is especially fond of Picasso and Miro, Mioko said.

Mariko paints three or four times a week, about four hours at a time, with Tom and Mioko helping. The tiny artist dons a paint-splattered apron, mixes her own acrylics and dabs the paints with a brush held between her index and middle fingers.

Within reach is her doll, Margie. She turns every so often and mumbles to Margie in a mixture of Japanese and English.

The theme could be anything—"Usually a similar theme until she has exhausted it or until something new and different comes along," Tom said. "Once it was flowers, then clowns, then abstracts, then the sea. She works in tempera. 'Sumi' ink or acrylics."

"But no oils," Mioko said. "She did once, but it was too messy and some metallic compounds are generally considered injurious to health."

After she completes a painting, she either breaks into a dance or dashes outdoors.

"She loves the playground," Tom said, "and we certainly won't deny her freedom."

The Wesleys live in Klamath National Forest in northern California, where Tom bought 20 acres near the Klamath River, about a half-hour car ride from Somes Bar, the nearest town. They have been living in a camper and hope to build a log cabin.

Tom, a gradnate of Washington University, says he is a wanderer at heart. He met Mioko in Tokyo 10 years ago on a round-the-world bicycle ride.

After he had taught English in Tokyo for three years, Tom and Mioko decided to head for Hong Kong, where they lived on a junk for about a year until they lost it in a storm. After further stops in the Philippines and Paris, they went to the United States and Mariko was born in Escondido, Calif.

Next, they opened a restaurant in Tahiti, but they returned to San Francisco, where Tom opened another restaurant, finally sold it and moved to Somes Bar.

Mariko still loves the sea, which figured in her first noteworthy painting, done in San Francisco when she was 28 months old, Tom said.

"It was 'Sailboat with Two Black Suns.' We asked her why two suns and she explained that it was cloudy that day. 'There were two suns,' she said."

Asked about Mariko's future, the Wesleys agree there will be problems. They do not want to send her to school. They hope they can handle her education themselves or through correspondence courses.

"We're afraid she'll lose her freedom, her individualism, her imagination, if she's told to do things, if she has to conform to classroom instructions," Tom said.

"We haven't conformed," Mioko said. "It wouldn't be fair to have Mariko conform. But we'll have to solve the problem as we go along."

Meanwhile, the Wesleys hope Mariko can have her own show in San Francisco.



Associated Press.

Mariko, in mother's arms, points to one of her pictures in Tokyo show.

PEOPLE: Martin Luther King Honored in Atlanta

The seventh anniversary of the murder of the Rev. Martin Luther King jr. was marked Friday with a ceremony at his grave in Atlanta. About 50 persons, including King's widow and four children, attended the service.

King's two sons, Martin 3d, 17, and Dexter, 13, placed red azaleas against the marble tomb next to the Ebenezer Baptist Church, where the civil rights leader once preached. King's daughters, Yolanda, 19, and Bernice, 11, stood with their mother and grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King sr.

King's widow said afterward that the United States has not yet learned "his lessons of love and nonviolence," and must work together "to carry out his dream."

During the prayer service, the Rev. Joseph Roberts jr., pastor-elect of the Ebenezer Church, said, "All men and women of goodwill must continue to struggle so that his name may be a reality to all."

* * *

In Bogota, radical leftist students prevented cellist Mstislav Rostropovich from playin, at a concert at the National University.

Storming into the hall as the Russian dissident started to perform on Friday night, the students threw three tear gas grenades near the podium. No one was hurt, but the concert had to be canceled.

The National University is dominated by Marxists of the quarreling Peking and Moscow factions. It was not known which group disrupted the concert.

* * *

MARRIED: Saturday, in Pawling, N.Y., opera singer-director Regina Resnik and artist Arbit Blatas. They have been directing opera productions together since 1971.

* * *

Bob Hope, whose Christmas tours to Southeast Asia became a holiday tradition, says he is saddened by recent developments in South Vietnam.

"Our intentions were good. We tried to save their freedom. We left them with plenty equipment. I only hope they will stiffen up and offer some resistance," the comedian said at a news conference in Charleston, S.C.

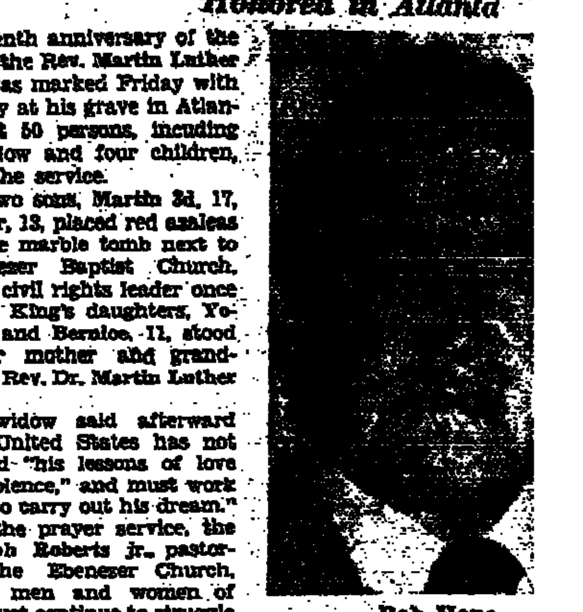
* * *

A Japanese teacher determined to get his daughter into a prestigious university took its entrance examination himself, dressed in a woman's wig and clothing. The disguise failed.

Officials of Tsuda Women's University in Tokyo said that some girls taking the test told supervisors that one of the applicants was 'too stocky and walked like a man." Officials observed the man throughout the test, and confronted him after he had completed the exam.

* * *

In Oxnard, Calif., Esther Williams, the swimming actress of the 1940s, has been found guilty



Bob Hope

of drunken driving. Sh[e was] fined $315.

Judge Albert Blanford found her guilty in a n… trial, also placed Miss W… on two years' summary pr…

Miss Williams, 51, was …ing to Beverly Hills from a … in Montecito last Decembe… she was stopped by the … nia Highway Patrol near … rillo. Her husband, Fe… Lamas, was a passenger.

The evidence, all prese… written declarations, show… two urine samples registere… alcohol levels of .22 a… Readings higher than .10 … legal presumption of d… driving.

Miss Williams said in he… ten declaration that she h… sumed about 4 1/2 glasses … and no other liquor at the …

* * *

FORGOTTEN: Frank S… retirement. After a spring … the United States, the sin… tour Europe for the first … 13 years. He will give con… England, France, German… tria, Belgium, Switzerlan… the Netherlands.

* * *

SICK LIST: China's P… Chou En-lai has left the h… and is now living in P… Forbidden City, foreign … said last week. The Pr… fell ill about 11 months a… went into a Peking hospit… illness was believed to b… form of heart trouble. … sources said that Chou, 7… now installed in the … guarded western section … Forbidden City where Ma… tung and other leaders h… ficial residences. Mamie … hower, 79, continues to … and she is increasing her … as she recovers from an int… ailment, her doctors at th… Army Medical Center at Ft… don, Ga., report.

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